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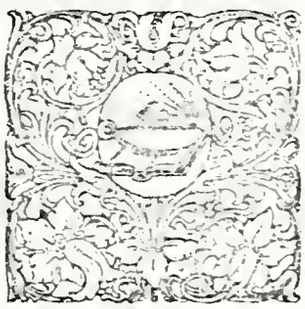


CHASE

AND

ALLIED FAMILIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL



Prepared and Privately Printed for

NIA SAWYER CHASE

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Inc.
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1930

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Dedication

In Devoted Memory of Her
Father and Mother

Edgar Philetus Sawyer

and

Mary Eleanor Jewell Sawyer

and

Her Husband

Charles Curry Chase

And in Tribute to An Ancestry Whose
Records Disclose Figures of Distinction and Worth
This Volume is Dedicated by

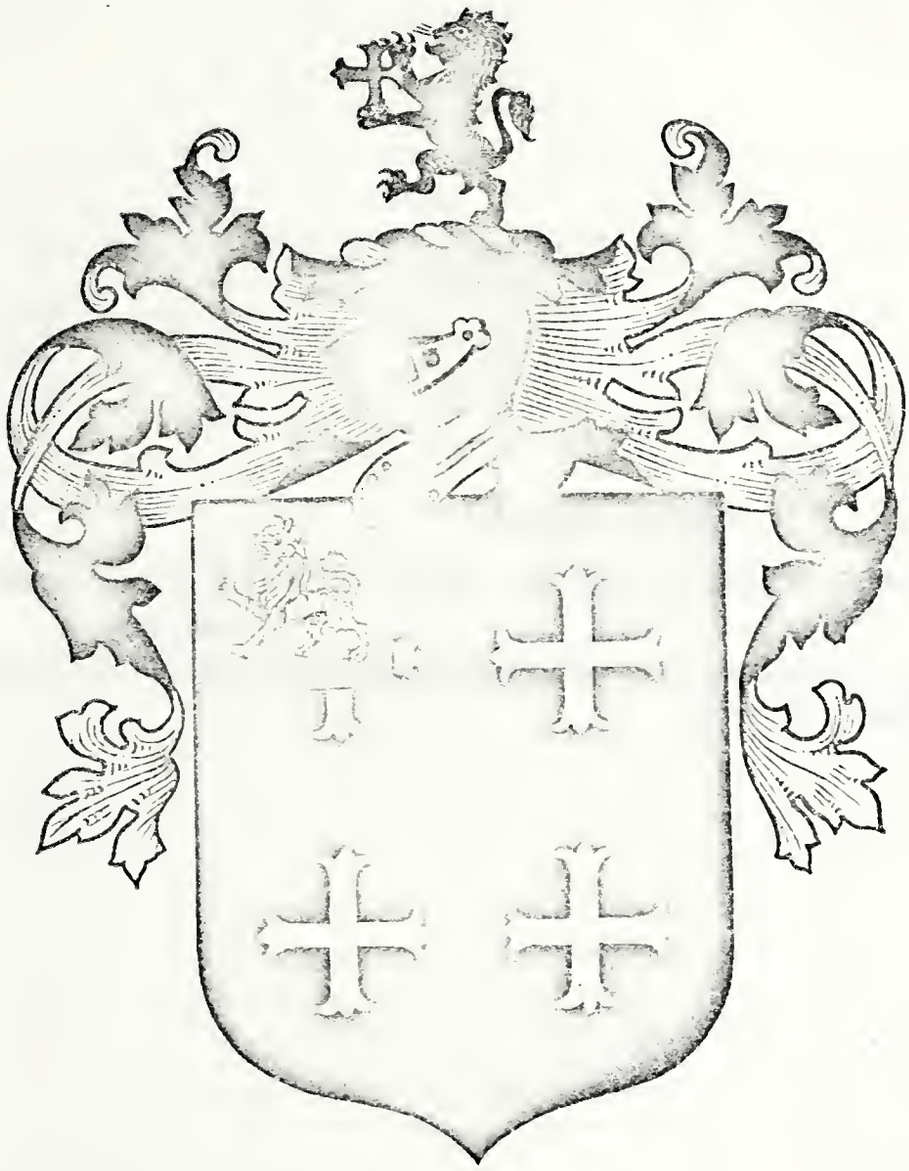
Nia Sawyer Chase

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Chase

CHASE ARMS

Arms—Gules, four crosses flory, two and two argent, on a canton or, a lion passant, azure.

Crest—A lion rampant sable, holding between the paws a cross flory or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Chase

OF ancient French origin, the surname Chase had its source in the French verb, *chaser,* to hunt. In the intermingling of the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French tongues, the word chase was adopted in its original meaning, and later came to be applied to that part of a forest or park termed the chase, an open piece of ground for the herding of deer and other game. Residents near these large deer enclosures, of which every knight or noble had at least one under the feudal régime, adopted the name Chase as a surname, when the custom spread to the middle classes. Chase families had before this date, however, wielded large power among the landed gentry and nobility. The ancestral seat of the American branch of the ancient English family was at Chesham, Buckinghamshire, through which passes the River Chess. Several immigrants of the name were in the New England colonies in the first half of the seventeenth century. Their progeny is large and prominent, and is today found in every part of the United States. One of the most notable descendants of the early Chase family was the Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under President Lincoln, and successor of Judge Roger B. Taney as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. (American Historical Society: "Colonial Families.")

Old records have claimed that the line descends directly from Thomas Chase, of Chesham, but recently conducted research, while disclosing more detail on the family, does not make direct connection, although similarity of surnames, particularly that of Aquila, an unusual one, recurs throughout the generations, which can be traced to the children of Aquila, generation III, whose son Aquila is sometimes stated to be the immigrant to America. However, Mr. Chamberlain's new search discloses the fact that this Aquila died early and did not come to America.

I

THOMAS CHASE, from whom the Chesham Chases descend, must have been born about 1520, as "Old Father Thomas Chaase of Hundricke" in the par-

ish of Chesham, was buried June 27, 1586. He married, before 1541, probably Elizabeth, who was his wife when she was buried in Chesham, October 2, 1569.

Children, born and baptized in Chesham:

1. John, baptized December 30, 1540; married (first) Joan; married (second) Alice Harding.
2. *Richard,* of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, baptized May 23, 1547.
4. Agnes.
5. William, married Isabell Sam.
6. Christian.

(John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," p. 22.)

II

RICHARD CHASE, son of Thomas Chase, was baptized in Chesham, England, August 23, 1542, and was buried there January 31, 1610-11. He married, in Chesham, May 16, 1564, Joan Bishop, who was buried there May 4, 1597.

Children, born and baptized in Chesham:

1. Robert, baptized September 2, 1565; married Joan Tokefield.
2. Henry, baptized August 10, 1567; married (Givin?).
3. Lydia, baptized October 4, 1573.
4. Ezekiel, baptized April 23, 1576; married Elizabeth.
5. Dorcas, baptized March 2, 1577-78.
6. *Aquila,* of whom further.
7. Jason, baptized January 20, 1582-83, buried in 1606.
8. Thomas, baptized July 18, 1585; married Martha, and had sons Thomas, baptized December 8, 1631, and William, baptized October 30, 1636.
9. Abigail, baptized January 12, 1588-89.
10. Mordecai, baptized July 30, 1591; untraced.

(Sawyer: "Jewell Lineage." Washburn and Lapham: "Records of the Descendants of Rev. Nathaniel Chase, of Buckfield, Maine." John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," p. 23.)

III

AQUILA CHASE, son of Richard and Joan (Bishop) Chase, was baptized in Chesham, County Bucks, England, August 7, 1580. It is assumed that he is identical with Aquila Chase, who married in the parish of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, London, June 22, 1606, Martha Jelliman. Aquila Chase, tailor, was buried February 9, 1643-44.

Children, born in London:

1. Anne, baptized February 26, 1607-08, buried in 1609.
2. Martha, buried March 11, 1610-11.
3. Sara, baptized February 9, 1611-12, buried in 1624.
4. Elizabeth, baptized May 14, 1615.
5. Joane, baptized March 30, 1623, buried in 1624.
6. Aquila, baptized April 9, 1626, buried in 1659-60.

(Gould: "Descendants of Aquila Chase of Newbury, Massachusetts." "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage." John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," p. 26.)

Of this family line, as before stated, was Aquila Chase, who came to America, but direct descent not known.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

AQUILA CHASE, progenitor of one of the largest Chase families in America, but whose ancestry is untraced, was a brother of Thomas Chase, who probably came with him, this relationship being proved by a deed (acknowledgment) in 1667, mentioned below. The statement frequently made, that William Chace was a brother of Aquila and Thomas, is unsupported by evidence. Aquila's will does not (as some have stated) mention his niece, "daughter of his brother William."

Aquila Chase appears first at Hampton, New Hampshire, where the first recorded grants of land, December 24, 1639, were small house lots. In June, 1640, other persons became grantees, among them being Aquila Chase and Thomas Chase. The home lot of Aquila Chase was what has long been known as the Perkins homestead. The common lands were granted to the proprietors of house

lots in Hampton, February 23, 1645-46, Thomas Chase receiving two shares (he having at this time a wife and two children) and Aquila one share (he then having probably only a wife). Newbury, Massachusetts, records show the following:

"Granted to Aquila Chase, Anno 1646, fower acres of land at the new towne for a house lott and six acres of upland for a planting lott, where it can be had, and six acres of marsh where it can be had, also on condition that he doe goe to sea and do service in the towne, with a boate for four years."

This is in accord with the Chase family tradition that Aquila was the first person to pilot a vessel across the bar at the mouth of the Merrimac River. The four acres granted him, as above, were at what is now Newburyport. The only record to his discredit is that which states that "Aquila Chase and his wife were presented for gathering pease on ye Sabbath day." The court ordered them to be admonished and their fines remitted.

On May 11, 1667, Aquila Chase of Newbury acknowledged that he sold unto his brother, Thomas Chase, of Hampton, the land which he then owned there. The instrument is signed by Aquila Chase and his wife, Ann Chase. A deposition made September 25, 1666, mentions "Accquilla Chas, aged about forty-eight years," which would make 1618 the year of his birth. He died in Newbury, December 27, 1670.

Aquila Chase married Ann Wheeler, daughter of John Wheeler, of Hampton, New Hampshire. (Wheeler II.)

Children, all born in Newbury, except the eldest one:

1. Sarah, born in Hampton, New Hampshire, about 1645; married, May 15, 1666, Charles Annis, *alias* Curmac Annis.
2. Anne, born July 6, 1647; married Thomas Barber.
3. Priscilla, born March 14, 1648-49; married Abel Merrill.
4. Mary, born February 3, 1650-51; married John Stevens.
5. Aquila, Jr., born September 26, 1652; married Esther Bond.
6. Thomas, born July 25, 1654; married (first) Rebecca Follansbee (Follansbee I—first child); (second) Elizabeth Moores.
7. John, born November 2, 1655; married (first) Elizabeth Bingley; (second) Lydia Challis.
8. Elizabeth, born September 13, 1657; married (first) Zachariah Ayer; (second) Daniel Favor.
9. Ruth, born March 18, 1659-60, died in 1676.

10. Daniel, born November 15 or December 9, 1661; married Martha Kimball.
11. *Moses,* of whom further.

(John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," pp. 9, 10, 29-35.)

II

ENSIGN MOSES CHASE, son of Aquila and Ann (Wheeler) Chase, was born December 24, 1663, and died September 6, 1743. He was a weaver by trade and while he evidently worked at this he owned land in several different towns, for in an examination of the records at Salem, we come across a great many conveyances to and from him which show that he was buying and selling real estate for profit. He was one of the earliest investors in real estate in Sutton, Massachusetts. Although there is no record that he ever visited the town, yet when his son Daniel went thither and sent home the returns of the value of the real estate, the water privileges and the fertility of the soil, the old gentleman evidently bought pretty liberally as shown by the conveyances back and forth. At the time of his death he was the owner of two lots of land there of some magnitude, giving one to his son Benoni and the other to his grandson Seth. He was ensign in the military company of Newbury and did duty against the Indians.

He married (first), in Newbury, November 10, 1684, Anne Follansbee (Follinsby). (Follansbee II.) He married (second), December 13, 1713, Sarah Jacobs.

Children, all by first marriage:

1. Moses, born September 20, 1685, died young.
2. Daniel (twin), born September 20, 1685; married Sarah March. He was ancestor of Hon. Salmon Portland Chase, Secretary of United States Treasury under President Lincoln, and Chief Justice of United States Supreme Court, 1864 to 1873.
3. *Moses,* of whom further.
4. Samuel, born May 13, 1690; married Hannah Emery.
5. Elizabeth, born September 25, 1693; married John Carr.
6. Stephen, born August 29, 1696; married Sarah Hale.
7. Hannah, born September 13, 1699; married Green Whittier.

8. Joseph, born September 9, 1705; married Mary Morse.
9. Benoni, born April 5, 1708; married Mary Rogers.

(Washburn and Lapham: "Records of the Descendants of Rev. Nathaniel Chase, of Buckfield, Maine." John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," pp. 42-45.)

III

MOSES CHASE, JR., son of Moses and Anne (Follansbee) Chase, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 20, 1687-88, and died there September 17, 1760. He lived on the east half of the homestead lot of his father, Ensign Moses Chase.

Moses Chase married, October 12, 1709, Elizabeth Wells. (Wells III.)
Children:

1. Wells, born October 4, 1710; married (first) Martha Morse; (second) Mary Currier.
2. Moses, born July 1, 1713; married Judith Bartlett.
3. *Seth,* of whom further.
4. Humphrey, born January 8, 1717-18; married Abigail Ela.
5. Elizabeth, born January 29, 1719; married Deacon Joshua Bailey, Jr.
6. Eleazer, born July 25, 1722; married (first) Jeanette Elder; (second) Mrs. Mary (Boothby?) Brown.
7. Anna, born September 11, 1724, died in 1726.
8. Daniel, born December 31, 1726; married Hannah Somerby.
9. Anna, born March 10, 1729, died in 1736.
10. Rebecca, born July 21, 1731; died in 1736.
11. Abigail, born December 7, 1734, died in 1736.

(John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," p. 56.)

IV

DEACON SETH CHASE, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Wells) Chase, was born November 21, 1715, died in Sutton, Massachusetts, September 24, 1791. He married (first), in Newbury, May 31, 1738, Elizabeth Bartlett. (Bartlett V.) He married (second), in Sutton, March 17, 1788, Mrs. Abigail March.

Children, all by first marriage:

1. Joshua, born July 22, 1739.
2. Bradford, born August 8, 1741; married Abigail Sibley.
3. Seth, born January 8, 1743-44; married (first) Catharine Stafford; (second) Mary Kenney.
4. Elizabeth, born April 17, 1746, died in 1756.
5. *Josiah,* of whom further.
6. Rebecca, born April 17, 1750; married John Bartlett.
7. Rachel, born May 25, 1752; married Isaac Platts, Jr.

(John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," pp. 92 and 93.)

V

JOSIAH CHASE, son of Deacon Seth and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Chase, was born February 20, 1747-48. He moved to Princeton, Massachusetts, about 1784, and later to Worcester (now Maryland), Otsego County, New York, in 1791. Josiah Chase married (first), in 1770, Sarah Allen, who died December 28, 1770, aged about twenty-one years, daughter of Elijah Allen, of Sutton. He married (second), in Grafton, May 28, 1772, Hannah Goddard, born in Grafton, August 25, 1749, died in Worcester, New York, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Kidder) Goddard. (Goddard IV.) He married (third) Mrs. Sarah (Shaw) Bodwell, who died March 23, 1849, aged ninety years and seven months.

Children, all by second marriage, first six born in Sutton, seventh to ninth in Princeton:

1. Sarah, born March 22, 1773; married Daniel Seaver.
2. Asa, born January 21, 1775; married Mary Storrs.
3. Josiah, Jr., born January 30, 1777; married Sarah Barlow.
4. *John,* of whom further.
5. Judge Seth, born April 1, 1781; married (first) Clarissa Waterman; (second) Anna Davenport.
6. Benjamin, born May 30, 1783 or 1784; married Mehitable Russell.
7. Hannah, born August 9, 1785; married Thomas Manly Barrett.
8. Reuben, born January 19, 1788; married Laura Waterman.
9. Rebecca, born June 19, 1790; married Philo Benedict.

10. Polly, born March 18, 1793; married Barnabas Fuller.
11. Betsey, born December 29, 1795: married John Moore.

(Benedict and Tracy: "History of Sutton, Massachusetts," pp. 626-27. John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," pp. 193-94.)

VI

JOHN CHASE, son of Josiah and Hannah (Goddard) Chase, was born in Sutton, Massachusetts, June 3, 1779, and died (probably) in Otsego County, New York, May 24, 1867. He resided in Maryland and Worcester, both in Otsego County, New York. He married, in Worcester, New York, October 10, 1802, Roxana (Anna) Thompson. (Thompson III.)

Children, born in Maryland, Otsego County, New York:

1. George Washington, born December 17, 1803; married (first) Maria Vandenburgh; (second) Caroline Skeels.
2. Adoniram, born December 7, 1805; married (first) Delia M. Lacy; (second) Cornelia White.
3. Ansel, born October 17, 1807; married Almira Bennett.
4. Bradford, born December 29, 1809; married Emeline Tappan.
5. John Manley, born April 25, 1812; married Elvira L. Ludden.
6. Rosetta, born May 23, 1814; married Woodbridge L. Barber.
7. *Samuel Thompson,* of whom further.
8. Josiah Goddard, born May 23, 1819; married (first) Margaret Bigelow Robertson; (second) Fanny A. Randall; (third) Mary E. Randall.

(John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain (1928): "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," pp. 193 and 415. Sawyer: "Jewell Lineage.")

VII

SAMUEL THOMPSON CHASE, son of John and Roxana (Thompson) Chase, was born in Maryland, Otsego County, New York, February 19, 1817. He married, in April, 1840, Hannah Etta (Henrietta) Sperry, of Albany, New York. He was residing in Schenevus, New York, in 1872. Among their five children was *Charles Curry,* of whom further.

VIII

CHARLES CURRY CHASE, son of Samuel Thompson and Hannah Etta (Sperry) Chase, was born May 21, 1859, and died June 17, 1917. He attended West Point Military Academy (freshman year) and Cornell University, being graduated from the latter institution in 1883. For two years he was the city editor of the "Syracuse Standard." He moved to Oshkosh in 1885. There his business connections were with the Banderob Chase Company, an Oshkosh organization engaged in the manufacture of furniture. Mr. Chase was an executive of marked ability and held a very important place with the firm. From the position of general manager of the concern, he rose to that of secretary. His able fulfillment of the manifold duties of this office made the next promotion a logical one, and Mr. Chase was elected to the position of president of the company.

Charles Curry Chase married, June 2, 1886, Nia Sawyer. (Sawyer IX.) Children:

1. Jewell Sperry, born August 28, 1888; married, October 18, 1913, Roy Brodhead Meredith. He was born in Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1887, son of George Whitfield and Anna (Brodhead) Meredith. John Francis Meredith, the progenitor of this line, came to America from Wales. Roy B. Meredith graduated from Pennsylvania State College in 1910, with the degree of B. S. He is vice-president of the North Continent Utilities Corporation, North Shore Gas Company, New Mexico Public Service Company, Highland Utilities Company, the Western Railways Ice Company, as well as other official connections. He is a member of the Union League, the Oshkosh Country Club, Sail Fish Club, of Florida, and Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. His favorite recreations are fishing, motoring, and boating. Mr. and Mrs. Roy B. Meredith are the parents of three children: Edgar Sawyer, born March 25, 1916; Patricia Brodhead, born May 7, 1920; and John Francis, born August 7, 1926.
2. Mary Henrietta, born September 2, 1892, died September 9, 1892.
3. Prescott Sawyer, born April 20, 1899, died February 1, 1900.
4. Eleanor Sawyer, born March 13, 1903; married, July 20, 1929, Maurice Fatio, of Geneva, Switzerland. Maurice Fatio, son of Guillaume and Marguerite Hélène Emilie (Pictet) Fatio, was born in Geneva, March 18, 1897. He received his education in the public and private schools of Geneva. Determined upon the profession of architecture

as his life work, he entered the University of Zürich and graduated from the School of Architecture there in 1920. He almost immediately started actively to devote himself to his chosen work, selecting, however, a field far distant from his native Switzerland. In August, 1920, he began his career as architect in New York City. Mr. Fatio received military training in the Swiss army, where he served as private in the infantry. He is a member of the Brook Club, the River Club, and the Racquet and Tennis Club, all of New York City.

5. Charlotte Sawyer, born June 11, 1906; married, June 29, 1926, George Stevenson Fenton, of Buffalo, New York.

(Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy." "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage.")

SAWYER ARMS

Arms—Azure, a fess chequy or and sable between three seapies argent.
Crest—A talbot guardant proper.
Motto—*Cherches et tu trouveras.*

(Matthews: "American Armoury and Blue Book.")



Sawyer

Sawyer

WITHIN a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, the name Sawyer appeared in the records of the settlement of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and for centuries in the United States it has been borne and honored by men who have been successful leaders in nearly all walks of life. As Governors, Congressmen, and Senators, as lawyers and jurists, as manufacturers and merchants, agriculturists and skilled artisans, and as pioneers, they have shown those qualities of character which planted civilization in a land inhabited by savages, and under conditions that would have disheartened any but the strongest and bravest. Their hardihood and Christian fortitude made them fit instruments for the advancement of civilization upon the underlying foundation principles, whose object is the enjoyment of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As defenders of these principles they were ever ready to face death, as the records of the early Indian wars in New England show, and those of the Revolution, and again in later years when their country required defenders. It is a matter of record that eighteen members of the Sawyer family from Lancaster, Massachusetts, alone, were in military service at the same time during the Revolution, and that one company recruited in that town was officered from captain down by Sawyers.

John Sawyer, or Sayer, was a farmer in Lincolnshire, England, where he is supposed to have been a landholder also. He was the father of three sons, William, Edward, and *Thomas,* of whom further, who left England on a ship commanded by Captain Parker, and settled in Massachusetts about 1636.

I

THOMAS SAWYER, son of John Sawyer, was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1618. He came to America about 1636, and settled at Rowley, Essex County, Massachusetts, about 1643. In 1647 he moved to the western portion of the colony, where he founded the town of Lancaster in association with

his father-in-law, John Prescott, and Ralph Houghton. He was appointed one of the prudential men to whom all local authority was entrusted. After Lancaster was burned by the Indians in 1676, and abandoned for three years, it was rebuilt by the Prescotts, Sawyers and others. Thomas, the eldest son of Thomas, and his son Elias were captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, where after liberation by the Governor, they built the first sawmill. Thomas Sawyer died in Lancaster, September 12, 1706, in his ninetieth year. The slab marking his grave in the old burying ground records this date with the added statement that he was about ninety years of age. Upon the Sawyer house lot now stands the church and several dwellings of the Seventh Day Adventist Society.

Thomas Sawyer married Mary Prescott. (Prescott—American Line—II.) Children:

1. Thomas, born May 2, 1649.
2. Ephraim, born November 16, 1650.
3. Mary or Marie, born November 4, 1652.
4. Joshua, born January 13, 1655.
5. James, born January 22, 1657.
6. *Caleb,* of whom further.
7. John, born February 6, 1661.
8. Elizabeth, born November 5, 1663.
9. Deborah, born in 1666, died May 17, 1666.
10. Nathaniel, born September 24, 1670.
11. Martha, born August 10, 1673.

(American Historical Society: "American Families," Vol. XV, p. 72. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 7-8. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. XIII, p. 196.)

II

CALEB SAWYER, fifth son of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer, was born April 20, 1659. He settled in that part of Lancaster in what was afterwards known as Harvard, and became the progenitor of the Harvard Sawyers. He married, December 28, 1687, Sarah Houghton. (Houghton II.) Of the children of Caleb and Sarah (Houghton) Sawyer was:

1. *Jonathan,* of whom further.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 9.)

III

JONATHAN SAWYER, son of Caleb and Sarah (Houghton) Sawyer, was born in 1690. He married, in 1711, Elizabeth Wheelock.

Children:

1. *Caleb,* of whom further.
2. Seth.

(Carter: "Sawyers in America," pp. 26 and 101.)

IV

CALEB (2) SAWYER, son of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wheelock) Sawyer, was born in 1725, and is known as of Harvard. He later settled at Westmoreland, New Hampshire. He was a soldier in Colonel Wilde's regiment in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755. He served also under Captain Josiah Whitney. The name of his wife is not known. He died in 1815, in the ninetieth year of his age.

Children:

1. Caleb.
2. *Ephraim,* of whom further.
3. Jonathan, killed at building of Fort Ticonderoga.
4. Menassah, who was a surgeon during the Revolution.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 10. Carter: "Sawyers in America," p. 101.)

V

REVEREND EPHRAIM SAWYER, son of Caleb (2) Sawyer, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, September 19, 1756. He and his wife removed with his father to Westmoreland, Vermont. He later removed to Charlotte, Vermont, situated not far from Lake Champlain. Other places in Vermont were subsequently his residences, namely Grand Isle and Whiting. His first wife having died, Ephraim Sawyer married for a second time at this latter place, and went with his wife and son to Geneseo, New York, about thirty miles from Rochester. Returning to Whiting at this period of his life, he decided upon entering the work of the Christian ministry, and became a preacher of the Gospel, devoting himself to Christian labor for nine years at Lemor Fair. In 1801 he removed to Granville, New York, where he was pastor of the Baptist Church.

Here came the decision to devote himself to the arduous work of an evangelist. He began in Connecticut, traveled throughout Massachusetts, and extending into Rhode Island, preaching as need dictated and opportunity offered. From 1806 to 1811 he made Rehoboth his headquarters, preaching and laboring in points adjacent. The latter years he took up the work of general missionary but shortly following this he accepted a church in Shoreham, and subsequently again preached throughout the territory near to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, remaining until 1812. Failing health caused a slight let-up in his beloved preaching, but he followed it in various places, and to some extent until his death, October 14, 1827, when he was seventy-two years of age. During his work as missionary evangelist he preached some ten thousand times, traveled about seventy thousand miles, many times on foot, attended thirty-three revivals, baptized one thousand five hundred people. The name of Rev. Ephraim Sawyer's first wife is not known. He married (second), in 1790, at Whiting, Vermont, Susanna Farnum. He married (third), in 1798, Mary Bowers. Rev. Ephraim Sawyer was the father of a large family. By his first and second marriages he had six children, two of whom died in infancy; of his third marriage there were ten children, four sons and six daughters, one of whom died when but an infant. The names of the children of the first marriage are given as:

1. *Ephraim,* of whom further.
2. Elizabeth (Betsey).
3. Mary (Polly).
4. Naomi, who married Captain Wiswell, of Whitehall, New York.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 11-18.)

VI

EPHRAIM SAWYER, JR., son of Rev. Ephraim Sawyer, was born in New Hampshire. He lived in both New Hampshire and Vermont, but finally settled in Essex County, New York, in 1817, at Crown Point. He was a blacksmith and farmer. He married Mary Parks, who was born in 1787, and died in 1830.

Children:

1. Chauncey P.
2. Ephraim P.
3. *Philetus,* of whom further.
4. Alonzo, who was a professor in Douglas University, Chicago.
5. Andrew.

(Carter: "Sawyers in America," p. 106.)

VII

HONORABLE PHILETUS SAWYER, son of Ephraim and Mary (Parks) Sawyer, was born in Whiting, Rutland County, Vermont, September 22, 1816. He removed with his father to Crown Point, New York, where he attended the district schools. He next found employment in a lumber mill, and later operated it. In 1847, by careful management, having saved twenty-two hundred dollars, he took his wife and two children and joined the greatly increasing number of emigrants to the West of greater opportunity where they settled in Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and Mr. Sawyer followed the occupation of farmer. But a brief trial of this, forced the decision that in this could not be found the best prospect for future prosperity, and he returned to his old endeavors, and again operated a lumber mill. In 1853 he formed a partnership with Messrs. Brand and Olcott, and together they purchased the mill which he had been operating; Mr. Olcott retiring, the firm continued the name of Brand and Sawyer until 1862. In 1863, Edgar Philetus Sawyer, son of Philetus Sawyer, came into the firm with the advent of whom the firm name was again changed, it becoming known as P. Sawyer and Son. Great prosperity came and the concern grew and developed to large size, with many interests and large operations in Fond du Lac, Algonia and Oshkosh, and with mills all along the Menominee River.

Mr. Sawyer, keenly alert in all that concerned the welfare of his adopted home and its diversified human problems, became early interested in political affairs. His first election was as alderman in the City Council in 1849, and he was thereafter repeatedly reëlected. A born leader of men, the reputation which he acquired in local public service in the city of Oshkosh called him into wider political activities. At first a Democrat, he decided that the principles of the newly-formed Republican party were his, and in the fall of 1856, he was nominated by that party and was elected Representative to the State Legislature, where he served from 1859-65. Because of the pressure of the many details of his private business, Mr. Sawyer declined the nomination for congressional representative from his district which preferred honor followed closely his election to the State body, although earnest solicitation was made and party need was urged. He served as Mayor of Oshkosh in 1863 and 1864, and in that year by unanimous vote of the common council of the city, he was given full power to compromise and settle the bonded indebtedness of the municipality. This debt, in bonds issued some years previously for railroad purposes, amounted to $150,000. Hon. Philetus Sawyer was able to settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the con-

stituency of the city, a *non facile* proceeding in the conflicting points of view such a problem must perforce produce. The period of Mr. Sawyer's mayoralty was in the dark days of the Civil War, and it is much to his honor that the city of Oshkosh fulfilled so creditably its share of service in the nation's need, filling its quota of troops largely through its volunteer enrollments induced by the strenuous efforts of its leaders, among whom the active, diligent mayor took his full share.

The earlier urgency of personal business affairs having somewhat lessened, in 1864, he was elected to the 39th Congress by the Republican party with a three thousand majority in a district usually doubtful, and in 1865 he took his seat as member of Congress. The times were heated and bitter, with the necessity for the kind of legislation that might be reconstructive, with true regard for the needs of the subject race now free, and with just consideration of the rights of the disorganized Southern States. Financial problems of gigantic magnitude faced Congress; and the days were exciting and troublous. Hon. Philetus Sawyer devoted to his work as Representative all of the clear-minded reasoning, the business sagacity, the financial skill, and the fine integrity that were intricate parts of the make-up of the man. Ten years of his life were thus devoted to public service, and that his influence was greatly felt in every important issue of the day is most readily recognized. He served upon various committees, among them the Committee on Commerce, and in this capacity he was influential in securing appropriations for the rivers and harbors of the part of the growing western territory which he represented. Following the expiration of his term as representative and his retirement in 1875, he devoted himself to private interests. Then again Mr. Sawyer was called to the halls of his country's law-makers. In 1881 he was elected United States Senator, to be again the choice of his party in 1887. During this period and until 1893, which year marks the close of his Senatorial term, he gave sincere and honest service. As chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, he was long remembered. He was likewise a familiar figure at National Conventions, having been a Republican delegate in 1864, 1867 and 1880.

In private activity the Hon. Mr. Sawyer obeyed the promptings of his alert and industrious nature. The West Wisconsin Railroad being in 1876 in embarrassed financial form, Mr. Sawyer started a syndicate, and succeeded in not only cleaning up its affairs, but in greatly enlarging the reorganized corporations. Several small struggling railroads were purchased and one strong company was formed, namely the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Com-

pany. Of this company, Mr. Sawyer was vice-president and director and member of the executive committee until 1880. He was a stockholder and director in various large lumber mills on the Menominee River, and in extensive lumber yards in Chicago. Of the National Bank of Oshkosh, he was stockholder, director and president, seeing it through the intensively difficult time of the panic of 1873. Hon. Philetus Sawyer thus succeeded in building up from the very small but firmly established foundation of his early ventures, a financial standing of weight and respect. Senator Sawyer was a philanthropist and humanitarian of the highest type. Of his recorded benefactions is a gift to the Young Men's Christian Association of Oshkosh for the purchase of a large and expensive site for a new building. Churches and educational institutions all over the State received his aid. And in the quiet remembrance of the injunction to conceal from the left hand the doings of the right, many deeds of kindness to the needy are told by the recipients, to the honor and glory of this fine man.

Senator Philetus Sawyer died March 29, 1900. Known as "Wisconsin's grand old man," the touch of his life was felt by many, and ever the kindliness of his attitude and the strength of his character made for him the innumerable friends who mourned his loss. Tiny children and animals loved him, those who served him rejoiced to do so, and to his family he was the wise and patient father and husband. To the host of his friends both political and personal, he was ever fair-minded and devoted.

James G. Blaine said of him in his "Twenty Years of Congress": "It is easy to supply superlatives in eulogy of popular favorites, but in modest phrases, Mr. Sawyer deserves to be ranked among the best of men, honest, industrious, generous, true to every tie, and to every obligation of life."

Following is the telegram of condolence sent by the Senators and Representatives at Washington to Edgar P. Sawyer, at Oshkosh:

> The Wisconsin delegation in both houses of Congress have learned with profound sorrow of the death of your distinguished father. He made for himself a great career and served our State and the country in the House and in the Senate with eminent ability and great usefulness. He was loyal to his country, to his State, to his party and to his friends. He was generous, just and considerate. The news of his death came to us all as a great shock and brings to us all a sense of personal loss. We keenly sympathize with you all in the great affliction which has befallen you.

Philetus Sawyer married, in 1841, Melvina M. Hadley. She was born in Worcester, Otsego County, New York, May 2, 1825. During all the vicissitudes

of their life together Mrs. Sawyer was the loyal partner of her husband, and keen insight into human nature coupled with kindly judgment, helpful willingness and strength of character, created for her a host of devoted friends. She died in Washington, May 21, 1888.

Children:

1. *Edgar Philetus,* of whom further.
2. Earl.
3. Ella.
4. Emma Maria, born March 24, 1855, at Oshkosh, died October 10, 1896.
5. Erna Melvina, born March 28, 1859, at Oshkosh; married, October 31, 1878, William Owen Goodman, Chicago, Illinois. Child: Kenneth Sawyer, born September 19, 1883, died in the naval service, in December, 1918.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 19-123. "National Cyclopedia of American Biography.")

VIII

EDGAR PHILETUS SAWYER, son of Hon. Philetus and Melvina M. (Hadley) Sawyer, was born in Crown Point, New York, December 8, 1842, and died April 17, 1927. In the fall of 1847, his parents journeyed westward to Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, and here on the farm purchased by his father the boy lived for the next two years. Then upon the disposal of the farm, the family again removed, this time to the city of Oshkosh, where the boy was sent to school. The early occupation of the father was once more engaged in here in the West, that of lumber mill operator, and as the venture prospered and the ownership of the mill was acquired, it was but natural that Edgar Philetus Sawyer enter that business as well. His years of school preparation, his habits of industry and his close association well fitted him for his life tasks. Early was he consulted by his father, and his judgment was so markedly careful and well-founded that many responsibilities were given to him. As a youth, the growing manufacturing concern with its widespread interests, called forth his best endeavor, and well did he reach the highest that was expected of him in these matters. The concern founded by his father passed through various changes. At first associated with both Mr. Olcott and Mr. Brand, later with Mr. Brand alone, Philetus Sawyer decided to purchase the entire enterprise, and in 1863 Edgar Philetus became active as a partner.

Almost directly following this, came the entrance of his father into the long

and memorable political career, so absorbing and so exacting, and upon the son, Edgar Philetus, devolved the development and management of the business. This prospered, indeed, and considerable and well earned profits came. In that newly opened land of Wisconsin, private enterprise could not be ever wholly divorced from public good, and the Sawyer family, far from wishing that it might, devoted considerable to the development of the resources of the region. Some of the largest and most successful of the enterprises of Northern Wisconsin benefited by the capital carefully earned and wisely invested by Edgar Philetus Sawyer. Pinelands were purchased and large mills established on the Menominee River and other places, and an extensive lumber yard was founded at Chicago, this being the natural center for the distribution of Western lumber.

Other industries, however, beside that of the lumber interests, engaged the attention and called forth the directing powers of Mr. Sawyer. Financial matters in the city of Oshkosh were crying the need of a banking center. Mr. Sawyer and his father became most influential in the formation of the National Bank of Oshkosh, and Mr. Edgar Philetus Sawyer, as well as being a large stockholder, served as vice-president. This bank has become one of the most solid of Wisconsin's financial institutions, now known as the old National Bank of Oshkosh since the reorganization in 1903, following which Mr. Sawyer became president. Mr. Sawyer also became a director in the similar institution in Fond du Lac. Another venture of magnitude with which he associated was the Sawyer Cattle Company, which was organized with a capital stock of $390,000, the successors of which, Sawyer, McCoy and Rummery, own 220,000 acres of land under fence located in Tom Green and Irion counties, Texas. He was also a stockholder in Banderob Chase Company, engaged in the manufacture of furniture, and of which his son-in-law, Charles C. Chase (q. v.) was president. All of these enterprises prospered and added much to the prestige of Mr. Sawyer.

Edgar Philetus Sawyer ever gave steadfast allegiance to the Republican party, which his father so ably represented, but he neither desired nor looked for political office. But broad in sympathy and generous in impulse. he was ever ready to contribute to civic betterment. Projects of utilitarian value as well as of humanitarian aim, received his support and were the recipients of his benefits. Mr. Sawyer was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and had attained the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite.

Edgar Philetus Sawyer married, in 1864, Mary Eleanor Jewell. (Jewell VIII.)

Children:

1. *Nia,* of whom further.
2. *Philetus Horace,* of whom further.

(Usher: "History of Wisconsin," Vol. VI, p. 1678. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 132-34.)

IX

NIA SAWYER, daughter of Edgar Philetus and Mary Eleanor (Jewell) Sawyer, was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, July 18, 1865. She married Charles Curry Chase. (Chase VIII.)

IX

PHILETUS HORACE SAWYER, son of Edgar Philetus and Mary E. (Jewell) Sawyer, was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, October 25, 1873. To him is entrusted the carrying forward of the worthy traditions of the establishment founded by his grandfather, and transmitted to him after further development under the leadership of his father, for he holds the office of secretary and treasurer of the respected and aforementioned concern of P. Sawyer and Son, Limited. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Oshkosh Gas Light Company.

Philetus Horace Sawyer married, at Madison, Wisconsin, November 12, 1896, Caroline Lucy Upham. (Upham IX.)

Children:

1. Kathryn, born October 3, 1899; married, March 22, 1922, Montgomery Harrison.
2. Philetus Horace, Jr., born April 7, 1907; married, in November, 1927, Elizabeth Johnstone.
3. Edgar Philetus, born July 17, 1908.

(Virkus: "Compendium." "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 133.)

Royal Descents of the Sawyer Family

SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM THE ENGLISH KINGS SAXON LINE

GENERATION I through V same as Chauncy Royal Descent from English Kings.

Generations VI through XX same as Chauncy Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

For fuller accounts of the following generations, see the Chauncy, Graham, Hurd, Chapin, Jewell, and Sawyer lines.

(XXI) JOHN CHAUNCY, married Margaret Giffard.

(XXII) JOHN (2) CHAUNCY, married Anne Leventhorpe.

(XXIII) JOHN (3) CHAUNCY, married a daughter of Thomas Boyce.

(XXIV) JOHN (4) CHAUNCY, married Elizabeth Proffit-Mansfield.

(XXV) HENRY CHAUNCY, married Lucy.

(XXVI) GEORGE CHAUNCY, married Agnes Welch-Humberstone.

(XXVII) CHARLES CHAUNCY, married Catherine Eyre.

(XXVIII) ISRAEL CHAUNCY, married Mary Nichols.

(XXIX) ISAAC CHAUNCY, married Sarah.

(XXX) ABIGAIL CHAUNCY, married John Graham.

(XXXI) SARAH GRAHAM, married Gideon Hurd.

(XXXII) LOVE HURD, married Phineas Chapin.

(XXXIII) MARY CHAPIN, married Ezra Jewell.

(XXXIV) HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell.

ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE SAWYER FAMILY

(XXXV) MARY ELEANOR JEWELL, married Edgar Philetus Sawyer.

(XXXVI) NIA SAWYER, married Charles Curry Chase.

SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

Generations I through XX same as Chauncy Royal Descent from Charlemagne.

Generations XXI through XXXVI same as Sawyer Royal Descent from the English Kings.

SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM HENRY I OF FRANCE

Generations I through VII same as Chauncy Royal Descent from Henry I of France.

For fuller information on the following see the family lines Bigod, Chauncy, Graham, Hurd, Chapin, Jewell, and Sawyer lines.

(VIII) HUGH BIGOD, married Joan Burnet.

(IX) SIR JOHN BIGOD.

(X) JOAN BIGOD, married William de Chauncy.

(XI) JOHN CHAUNCY, married Margaret Giffard.

(XII) JOHN CHAUNCY, married Anne Leventhorpe.

(XIII) JOHN CHAUNCY, married a daughter of Thomas Boyce.

(XIV) JOHN CHAUNCY, married Elizabeth Proffit-Mansfield.

(XV) HENRY CHAUNCY, married Lucy.

(XVI) GEORGE CHAUNCY, married Agnes Welch-Humberstone.

(XVII) CHARLES CHAUNCY, married Catherine Eyre.

(XVIII) ISRAEL CHAUNCY, married Mary Nichols.

(XIX) ISRAEL CHAUNCY, JR., married Sarah.

(XX) ABIGAIL CHAUNCY, married John Graham.

(XXI) SARAH GRAHAM, married Gideon Hurd.

ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE SAWYER FAMILY

(XXII) LOVE HURD, married Phineas Chapin.

(XXIII) MARY CHAPIN, married Ezra Jewell.

(XXIV) HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell.

(XXV) MARY E. JEWELL, married Edgar Philetus Sawyer.

(XXVI) NIA SAWYER, married Charles Curry Chase.

FIRST SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Generations I through XXII same as Eyre Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

For fuller information on the following, see the family lines Chauncy, Graham, Hurd, Chapin, Jewell, and Sawyer.

(XXIII) ISRAEL CHAUNCY, married Mary Nichols.

(XXIV) ISAAC CHAUNCY, married Sarah.

(XXV) ABIGAIL CHAUNCY, married John Graham.

(XXVI) SARAH GRAHAM, married Gideon Hurd.

(XXVII) LOVE HURD, married Phineas Chapin.

(XXVIII) MARY CHAPIN, married Ezra Jewell.

(XXIX) HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell.

(XXX) MARY ELEANOR JEWELL, married Edgar Philetus Sawyer.

(XXXI) NIA SAWYER, married Charles Curry Chase.

SECOND SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Generations I through VI same as Eyre Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

Generations VII through XIX same as First Whitney Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE SAWYER FAMILY

For fuller information on the following, see Whitney, Jewell, and Sawyer family lines.

(XX) ROBERT WHITNEY, married Elizabeth Guillim.

(XXI) THOMAS WHITNEY, married Mary Bray.

(XXII) THOMAS WHITNEY, married Elinor.

(XXIII) JOSHUA WHITNEY, married Mary.

(XXIV) SARAH WHITNEY, married Nathaniel Jewell.

(XXV) JOSHUA JEWELL, married Mary Dean.

(XXVI) OLIVER JEWELL, married Amy Stephens.

(XXVII) EZRA JEWELL, married Mary Chapin.

(XXVIII) HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell.

(XXIX) MARY ELEANOR JEWELL, married Edgar Philetus Sawyer.

(XXX) NIA SAWYER, married Charles Curry Chase.

THIRD SAWYER ROYAL DESCENT FROM WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Generations I through VI same as Eyre Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

Generations VII through XIII same as Second Whitney Descent through William the Conqueror.

For fuller information on the following see Whitney, Jewell, and Sawyer family lines.

(XIV) JAMES WHITNEY, married Blanche Milbourne.

(XV) ROBERT WHITNEY, married Margaret Wye.

(XVI) ROBERT WHITNEY, married Sybil Baskerville.

(XVII) ROBERT WHITNEY, married Elizabeth Guillim.

(XVIII) THOMAS WHITNEY, married Mary Bray.

(XIX) THOMAS WHITNEY, married Elinor.

(XX) JOSHUA WHITNEY, married Mary.

(XXI) SARAH WHITNEY, married Nathaniel Jewell.

(XXII) JOSHUA JEWELL, married Mary Dean.

(XXIII) OLIVER JEWELL, married Amy Stephens.

(XXIV) EZRA JEWELL, married Mary Chapin.

(XXV) HENRY CHAPIN JEWELL, married Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell.

(XXVI) MARY ELEANOR JEWELL, married Edgar Philetus Sawyer.

(XXVII) NIA SAWYER, married Charles Curry Chase.

JEWELL ARMS

Arms—Azure, three gillyflowers argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")



Jewell

1552947

Jewell

THE Hebrew baptismal name Joel is the source of the surname Jewell or Jewelson, that is, son of Joel.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

THOMAS JEWELL was probably born about 1600, and died about 1654. He was of Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1639, where he had a grant of land in 1640. His wife was called Grisell, and she married (second) Humphrey Griggs.

Children:

1. Thomas, married Susanna Guilford.
2. Joseph, born April 24, 1642; married Martha.
3. *Nathaniel,* of whom further.
4. Grisell, born March 19, 1652.
5. Mercy, born April 14, 1653. ("Jewell Register," pp. 3-4.)

II

NATHANIEL JEWELL, son of Thomas and Grisell Jewell, was born April 15, 1648, and died in March, 1712. He moved to Plainfield, Connecticut, where he seems to have been a prominent man in both civil and ecclesiastical affairs. His work was that of a blacksmith which was an important occupation to the early colonists. Nathaniel Jewell married (first), June 2 or 9, 1676, Mary (Smedley) Shepherd (Smedley II), widow of Isaac Shepherd. He married (second) Margaret.

Children:

1. *Nathaniel,* of whom further.
2. Hannah, born January 17, 1681; married Daniel Laurence.

(*Ibid.*, p. 651.)

III

NATHANIEL JEWELL, JR., son of Nathaniel and Mary (Smedley-Shepherd) Jewell, was born November 10, 1678, and died in 1730. He married, July 10, 1704, Sarah Whitney. (Whitney III.)

Children:

1. Nathaniel, born October 8, 1707; married Sarah Barrett.
2. Mary, born in 1709.
3. Sarah, born July 24, 1711; married Ebenezer.
4. *Joshua,* of whom further.
5. David, married Christiana Loomis.
6. Abigail, born November 3, 1718.
7. Hannah, born December 6, 1720. (*Ibid.,* p. 661.)

IV

JOSHUA JEWELL, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Whitney) Jewell, was born about 1713, and married Mary Dean. (Dean III.)

Children:

1. Sarah, born August 19, 1734; married James Holmes.
2. Eliphalet, born November 22, 1736; married Abigail Whitney.
3. *Oliver,* of whom further.
4. Joshua, born May 14, 1741; married Lucy Gore.
5. Mary, born July 12, 1743; married Joseph Northrup.
6. Abi, born July 17, 1745; married Eli Brownson.
7. Anna, born May 25, 1747; married James Waterhouse.

V

OLIVER JEWELL, son of Joshua and Mary (Dean) Jewell, was born May 14, 1738, and died April 8, 1817. He married (first), December 11, 1759, Phebe Tubbs. He married (second), February 23, 1777, Amy Stephens; and (third), April 8, 1792, Sarah Sears.

Children of first marriage:

1. Sarah, born November 11, 1761; married (first) James Reynolds; (second) Justus Tremain.
2. Jonathan, born June 30, 1764; died in 1766.
3. Oliver, born July 7, 1766; married Clarinda Chittenden.

4. Eliphalet, born September 12, 1769; married Permelia Andrews.
5. David, born January 29, 1772; married Alice Tremain.
6. Joshua, born December 27, 1775; married Abigail Gilbert.

Children of second marriage:

7. John, born November 2, 1777; married Mrs. Betsey Chapin.
8. Andrew, born September 19, 1779, died in 1781.
9. Cyrus, born December 25, 1781; married Phebe Bottsford.
10. Darius, born May 30, 1784, died in 1801.
11. *Ezra,* of whom further.
12. Andrew, born August 30, 1788; married Eliza Everest.
13. Amy, born December 18, 1790; married Luke Hazen.

("Jewell Register," pp. 71, 80.)

VI

EZRA JEWELL, son of Oliver and Amy (Stephens) Jewell, was born January 27, 1786, and died at Lyons, New York, October 10, 1821. He removed from Salisbury, Connecticut, to Lyons, New York, when his son Henry was an infant. Lyons was then a flourishing Western town. He became judge of the County Court of Common Pleas, but died at the early age of thirty-five. He married, November 25, 1810, Mary Chapin. (Chapin VI.)

Children:

1. *Henry C.,* of whom further.
2. Augustus P., born April 12, 1813; married Abby Russell.
3. Ezra, born November 11, 1815; died in 1839.
4. Mary C., born May 22, 1817; married John F. Mills.
5. Graham H., born February 26, 1819, died in 1851. (*Ibid.,* p. 80.)

VII

HENRY C. JEWELL, son of Ezra and Mary (Chapin) Jewell, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, December 1, 1811, and removed with his parents to Lyons, New York, in infancy. Upon the death of his father in 1821, his mother with her other children returned to Salisbury, Connecticut, but left him in charge of an uncle Andrew Chapin, who was an iron manufacturer of Wolcott. When he was fourteen years of age his uncle died and he returned to the home of his mother, who later married a Captain Dutcher, and the family made its home in

Wetaug. The death of Captain Dutcher threw a large share of the burden of support on Henry, and at the age of seventeen he entered business in Hartford. After his marriage he made his home in Salisbury, Connecticut, later in Chapinville, the home of his grandparents, and still later resided in Great Barrington. From here the family removed to Canaan, New York. Here Mr. Jewell kept an inn known as the "House of the Allseeing Eye," from the carved eye on the heavy old-fashioned door, and also acted as postmaster. Failing health caused the decision to emigrate to Wisconsin, taking a farm in what is now Green Lake and Marquette counties. Here he served as register of deeds and again as postmaster. His next venture was in a mercantile business in Algoma as partner to his brother, Graham, to which place he removed November 19, 1848. He entered into the active life of the village, which became part of Oshkosh in 1856, and spent the remainder of his life there. In Algoma, as in the earlier days in Canaan, he served as postmaster, holding that position until 1856. His early venture with his brother Graham, continued until 1851, when the latter's death occurred. In 1850 he purchased a steam saw and flouring mill from Forman, Bashford and Company. He remained in the lumber trade until his retirement from business. His mill was near that of Philetus Sawyer and together they owned the creek upon which both had built. The deed confirming this read quaintly "an Undivided half." Mr. Jewell was a Democrat in early life, but afterwards became a Republican. He held earnestly to the view that a man's time should be at the service of his community and that when he pledged allegiance to the principles of a political party, he should be at its service. This belief he put into active practice. He served as alderman of the Fifth Ward in Oshkosh, and during the Civil War he rose to the position of mayor of the city and creditably carried on in that office, not only proving efficient in government matters, but in the necessary guidance of military arrangements as well. In 1866-67 he became a member for Winnebago County, of the State Legislature, and for some years served on the County Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County. While holding this office he was long confined to his home by a severe illness, and it is certainly to his honor to be recorded that his fellow-workers not only refused to consider his resignation, but sought his counsel and advice. Mr. Jewell died January 1, 1889.

Henry Chapin Jewell married, October 1, 1833, Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell. (Russell IV.) ("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 315-40.)

Children:

1. Maria Chapin, born August 11, 1834, died in 1853.
2. William Ezra, born September 9, 1836, died in 1855.

3. *Mary Eleanor,* of whom further.
4. Henry Augustus, born November 7, 1843; married Coraline Wickwire. Children: Helen, Alice Mary, Graham Henry, Henrietta, Edgar Wickwire.
5. Catharine Russell, born July 11, 1845, died in 1845.
6. Robert Graham, born April 6, 1849, died in 1849.
7. Graham Badgley, born October 6, 1858, died August 18, 1859.

("Jewell Register," p. 80. Usher: "History of Wisconsin," p. 90.)

VIII

MARY ELEANOR JEWELL, daughter of Henry and Mary Ann (Russell) Jewell, was born July 3, 1842. She married Edgar Philetus Sawyer. (Sawyer VIII.)

Upham

BARDSLEY, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," states that the patronymic Upham is of local origin, having been first used to designate an inhabitant "of Upham," a parish in Hampshire. The name is of frequent occurrence in the United States. The name of Nicholas de Upham is on record in County Wilts as early as 1273.

The family of Upham, or Uphome, here considered, traces descent from Devonshire, the line being as follows:

I

RICHARD UPHOME, gentleman, was living in Bricton, Devonshire, in 1523, and was a representative of one of the old families of the West Coast. He had a son, *John,* of whom further.

II

JOHN UPPOM, as he spelled the name, was of Eatonton, Bricton, Devon. He married Joan. The date of his birth and also that of his wife are unknown, but his death occurred in 1584, and that of his wife on April 29, 1608. They had a son, *Richard,* of whom further.

III

RICHARD UPHAM, the first to spell his name in that way, was born in Bricton, Devonshire, and was buried there, December 19, 1635. His wife, Maria, was buried there July 26, 1634. They had a son, *John,* of whom further.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN UPHAM, son of Richard and Maria Upham, is thought to have been born in Bricton, in 1597. His marriage to Elizabeth Slade is on record,

November 1, 1626. They came to New England, and he died at Malden, Massachusetts, February 25, 1681. Among their children was *Phineas,* of whom further.

II

LIEUTENANT PHINEAS UPHAM, son of John and Elizabeth (Slade) Upham, was born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635, and died in October, 1676. He was lieutenant of the fourth company of the Massachusetts Regiment, which was under the leadership of Captain Isaac Johnson, of Roxbury, in the Great Swamp Fight. In that battle Captain Johnson was killed. Lieutenant Upham took command and shortly afterward received the wound, which, after a lingering illness, caused his death. In King Philip's War he had served under Captain Wayte, and in the Plymouth Company under Captain Gorham. He married, April 14, 1658, Ruth Wood, who was born about 1636, and died January 18, 1697. Among their children was *John,* of whom further.

III

JOHN UPHAM, son of Lieutenant Phineas and Ruth (Wood) Upham, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, and married, in 1688, Abigail Hayward (or Howard), a daughter of Samuel Howard. She died August 23, 1717, and his death occurred June 9, 1713, both at Malden. Among their children was *Samuel,* of whom further.

IV

SAMUEL UPHAM, son of John and Abigail (Hayward or Howard) Upham, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, in 1691, and left a will dated February 1, 1761, but the date of his death is not known. He removed to Leicester, Massachusetts. He married, in 1714-15, Mary Grover, daughter of Lazarus Grover. Among their children was *Jonathan,* of whom further.

V

JONATHAN UPHAM, son of Samuel and Mary (Grover) Upham, was born probably at Malden, Massachusetts, in 1724, and died March 30, 1802. He lived at Leicester, Charlton, and Brimfield, Massachusetts. He married (second), about 1753, a Mrs. or Miss Corbin, who died in April, 1816. Among their children was *Jonathan, Jr.,* of whom further.

VI

JONATHAN UPHAM, JR., son of Jonathan and ——— (Corbin) Upham, was born February 27, 1759, and died April 2, 1840. He was a resident of Brimfield, and of Holland, both in Massachusetts, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, where he is on record as having served "with the usual dash and energy characteristic of his blood and lineage." He married Sarah Upham, who was born September 6, 1761, and died November 24, 1850, daughter of Ezekiel Upham. Among their children was *Alvin*, of whom further.

VII

ALVIN UPHAM, son of Jonathan, Jr., and Sarah (Upham) Upham, was born in Holland, Massachusetts, August 2, 1799, and died in Niles, Michigan, in 1852. He married Sarah Derby, who was born February 26, 1800, and died in Racine, Wisconsin, in September, 1875. Among their children was *Hon. William Henry Upham*, of whom further.

VIII

HON. WILLIAM HENRY UPHAM, son of Alvin and Sarah (Derby) Upham, was born in Westminster, Massachusetts, May 3, 1841. He died July 2, 1924. At the age of eleven he went with his parents to Niles, Michigan, and after the death of his father he and his widowed mother moved to Racine, Wisconsin, in 1853.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the second Wisconsin Infantry and was shot through the lungs in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. He was at first reported dead, but recovered and spent six months as prisoner of war in a southern prison, after which he was paroled and went to Washington. President Lincoln appointed him to the United States Military Academy and upon his graduation in 1866, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the artillery service of the United States Army. He was promoted first lieutenant, March 4, 1869, but resigned from the army on November 18, following, and returning to Wisconsin, he devoted himself to the development of extensive enterprises in the northern part of the State. Lieutenant Upham located at Marshfield, Wisconsin, in 1879. This was the year in which it was plotted out, and becoming interested in the lumbering business, he built a sawmill. Later he established a furniture factory, opened a large general store and started a machine shop and a flour mill. He was also one of the organizers and first

president of the First National Bank of that place, and having done so much for the upbuilding of Marshfield was regarded as the virtual founder of the town. When in June, 1887, Marshfield was almost totally destroyed by fire, although the heaviest loser, he at once entered upon rebuilding the little city and was the chief factor in again starting it upon a career of industrial progress. He had long been an active and earnest Republican, and in 1894 was elected by that party as Governor of Wisconsin, his plurality being nearly 54,000, the largest ever given a gubernatorial candidate in that State.

His administration was marked by the erection of a great library at the State University, and by the establishment of the house for feeble-minded, which was for years a pet scheme of his. It is stated that of all the Governors of Wisconsin, Hon. William Henry Upham was the most successful in having his recommendations carried out by the Legislature. After the close of his term, he resumed active control of his vast business interests at Marshfield, including the Upham Manufacturing Company and the Marshfield Water, Electric Light and Power Company, of both of which corporations he was president. Governor Upham was a member of the Loyal Legion, a commander of the Wisconsin Department, Grand Army of the Republic, and was once a member of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, by appointment of President Arthur, and held the same position at West Point by appointment of President McKinley.

William Henry Upham was married, at Racine, Wisconsin, December 19, 1867, to Mary Cornelia Kelley, daughter of James H. Kelley, of Quaker ancestry.

Children:

1. Elsie Caulkins, born October 28, 1869.
2. *Caroline Lucy,* of whom further.

("Who's Who in America," 1922-23. Upham: "Descendants of John Upham," pp. 354-60.)

IX

CAROLINE LUCY UPHAM, daughter of Hon. William and Mary C. (Kelley) Upham, married Philetus Horace Sawyer. (Sawyer IX.)

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 133.)

Thompson

AS the etymology of the surname Thompson, Tomson, or Thomson shows it to be derived from the baptismal name Thomas, it is but natural that the name should be found in many records in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

BENJAMIN THOMPSON, married, March 10, 1726, Mary (given as Martha in the Vital Records of Bellingham, Massachusetts, p. 66) Darling, probably daughter of John and Elizabeth Darling, of Mendon, Massachusetts.

Children, born in Smithfield, Rhode Island:

1. Benjamin, born May 10, 1727, died in infancy.
2. Tamer, born March 10, 1728.
3. Mary (twin), born March 10, 1729.
4. Martha (twin), born March 10, 1729.
5. Benjamin, born May 9, 1731.
6. *Samuel,* of whom further.
7. Timothy, born May 16, 1735.
8. Elizabeth, born August 21, 1737.
9. Joanna, born August 3, 1739.
10. John, born June 6, 1741.
11. Roger, born December 13, 1744.
12. Ebenezer, born October 27, 1751.

(B. Read: "History of Swanzey, New Hampshire," p. 470. Vital Records of Bellingham, Massachusetts, pp. 66-67.)

II

SAMUEL THOMPSON, son of Benjamin and Martha or Mary (Darling) Thompson, was born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, July 20, 1733, and prob-

ably died in Swanzey, New Hampshire, about 1803. He married, at Smithfield, Rhode Island, July 16, 1761, Rhoda Smith.

Children, first three born in Smithfield, Rhode Island, others in Swanzey, New Hampshire:

1. Benoni, born April 19, 1767.
2. Uriah, born March 31, 1769.
3. Anne, born May 14, 1771.
4. Ebenezer.
5. Josiah, born June 27, 1775.
6. Jesse, born March 19, 1777.
7. Timothy, born December 11, 1778, died in October, 1857; married, September 30, 1805, Mary Aldrich.
8. Rhoda.
9. Beulah.
10. Martha.
11. *Anna* (probably *Roxana*), of whom further.
12. David (twin), born June 24, 1796.
13. Jonathan (twin), born June 24, 1796.
14. Mary, born May 17, 1798.
15. Rufus, born April 28, 1800.
16. Fanny, born about 1803.

(B. Read: "History of Swanzey, New Hampshire," p. 470. Vital Records of Smithfield, Rhode Island, Vol. III, pp. 75, 119. E. S. Stearns: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of New Hampshire," Vol. III, p. 1451.)

III

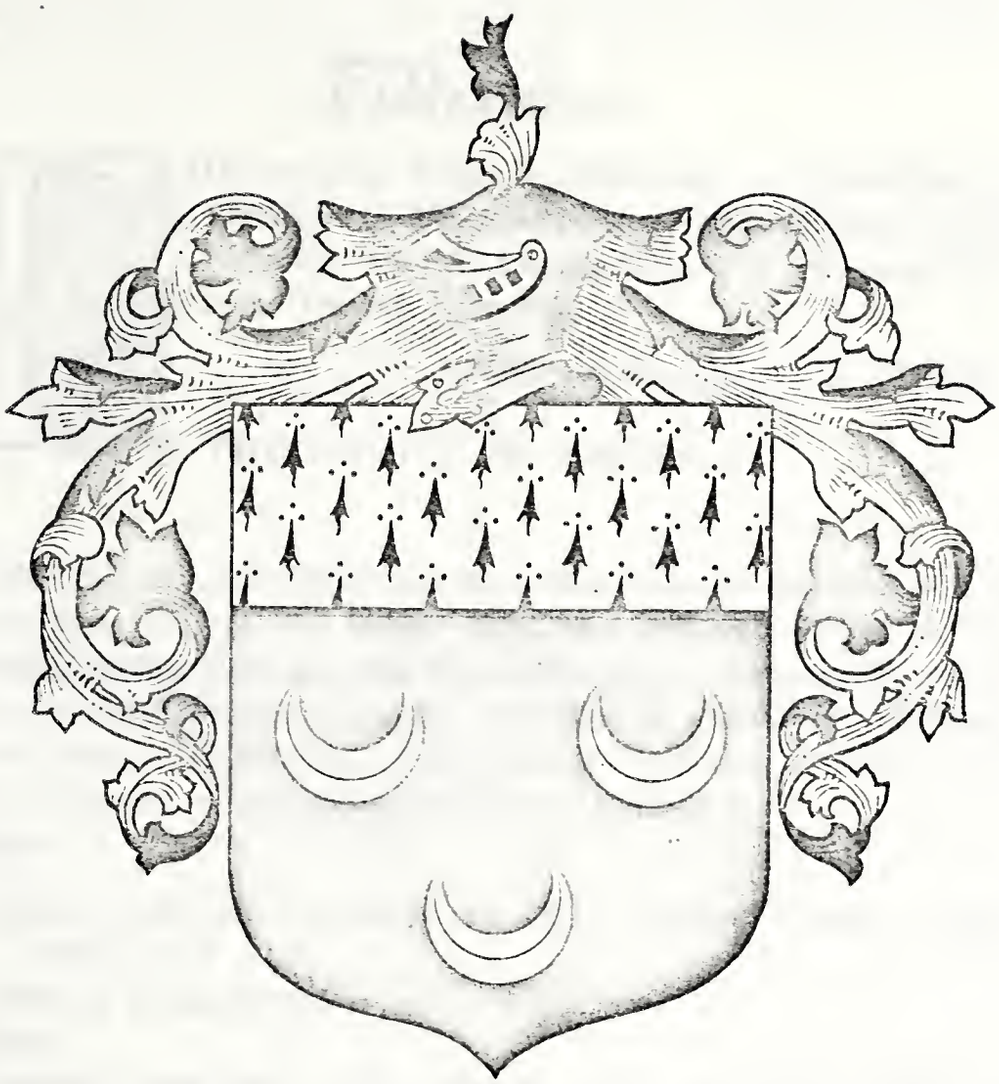
ROXANA (ANNA) THOMPSON, daughter of Samuel and Rhoda (Smith) Thompson, was born in Swanzey, New Hampshire, December 6, 1782, and died in New York State, January 15, 1858. She married John Chase. (Chase VI.)

(Chase and Chamberlain: "Aquila Chase and His Descendants," p. 415.)

FULNETBY (FULNESBY) (FOLLANSBEE) ARMS

Arms—Gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Fulnetby
(Fulnesby)
Follansbee

Follansbee

THE surname Fulnesby, Follinsby, or Follansbee is an old variation of Fulnetby, and originated from Fulnetby or Fulnesby Parish, Lincolnshire, and the armorial family from Thomas Fulnetby.

("The Genealogist," Vol. IV, p. 25.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

THOMAS FOLLANSBEE was born about 1640 in England, and came to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, before 1665, and removed thence to Newbury, Massachusetts, before 1677, and died there after 1713. He married, before 1672, Mary. He married (second) Sarah, who died in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1683. He married (third), April (intention 3), 1713, Mrs. Jane Moseman, of Boston. (Moremore in Newbury records.)

Children:

1. Rebecca, married, November 22, 1677, Thomas Chase. (Chase I—sixth child.)
2. *Anne,* of whom further.
3. Mary.
4. Thomas, born about 1670, died in 1755; married, in 1694, Abigail (Bond) Roafe; married (second), after 1724, Mary.
5. Francis, born October 22, 1677; married, December 15, 1719, Judith Moody.
6. Hannah, born April 10, 1681.

(Smith: "Report to Follansbee Association, 1865." J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II. Stearns: "Genealogical and Family History, New Hampshire," Vol. IV, p. 1844. Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records.)

FOLLANSBEE

II

ANNE FOLLANSBEE (FOLLINSBY), daughter of Thomas and Mary Follansbee, born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 24, 1663, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, April 18, 1708. She married, November 10, 1684, Ensign Moses Chase, of Newbury. (Chase II.)

WELLS ARMS

Arms—Or, a lion rampant, double queued sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Wells

Wells

WHILE in some cases the surname Welles or Wells originated from Wells Parish, in County Norfolk, in others from Wells (city), in Somersetshire, it sometimes was derived from residence by a remarkable well. Gilbert de Welles is in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273; William de Welles in those of County Lincoln; Johannes del Well in Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

THOMAS WELLS, born about 1605, came on the ship "Susan and Ellen," from London, to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where he received a houselot the same year. He was a "husbandman," served as a deacon in the church, was made freeman May 7, 1637. He died October 26, 1666. Thomas Wells probably came from County Essex, having relatives at Colchester, County Essex, at the time of his death. He married Abigail Warner. (Warner II.)

Children, all or most, born in Ipswich, Massachusetts:

1. Nathaniel, died December 15, 1681; married, October 29, 1661, Lydia Thurley.
2. John, married, about 1665, Sarah Littlefield, daughter of Francis Littlefield, and died in Wells, Maine, April 11, 1677.
3. Sarah, married, before 1666, John Massie, of Salem.
4. Abigail, married, June 19, 1661, Nathaniel Tredwell.
5. *Thomas,* of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, married, June 9, 1669, John Burnham.
7. Hannah, married, August 16, 1679, Richard Simonds.
8. Lydia, married, March (or September) 25, 1669, John Ropes.

(D. W. Hoyt: "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 348-51.)

II

REVEREND THOMAS WELLS, JR., son of Thomas and Abigail (Warner) Wells, was born at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1647, and died at Amesbury, Massachusetts, July 10, 1734. He was of Ipswich in 1667, when he bought land in Wells, Maine, where he gave a deed to his brother, Nathaniel, in December, 1669. He preached at Kittery, Maine, and the Isle of Shoals in 1670. He was the settled minister of the first church in Amesbury, Massachusetts, 1672 or 1673, and for the next half century was the leading spirit of the town.

Rev. Thomas Wells married, January 10, 1669-70, Mary Perkins, who died January 26, 1726-27.

Children, except the first, born in Amesbury, Massachusetts:

1. Thomas, born in Ipswich, October 30, 1670, died before 1728.
2. John, born February 2, 1672-73, probably died April 2, 1673.
3. Luke, born March 19, 1673-74, died after 1728; married, in December, 1710, Widow Dorothy Trull, who died September 29, 1715.
4. Titus, born March 13, 1675-76; married Joanne Rowell.
5. A son; daughter-in-law mentioned in Rev. Wells' will, in 1728.
6. Abigail, living in 1728; married, February 6, 1704-05, Samuel Bartlett, Jr.
7. Mary, married, July 15, 1702, John Martin, living in 1728.
8. Eliezer, born June 10, 1686, living in 1728; married, November 17, 1714, Deborah Worthen, daughter of Ezekiel Worthen.
9. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
10. John, born October 9, 1692, will proved December 24, 1776; married, February 24, 1712-13, Dorothy Hoyt, who died April 28, 1769.

III

ELIZABETH WELLS, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Mary (Perkins) Wells, was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, December 17, 1688, and died at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 31, 1755. She married, October 12, 1709, Moses Chase, Jr. (Chase III.)

(D. W. Hoyt: "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 348-51. Ipswich Vital Records.)

BARTLETT ARMS

Arms—Sable, three falconer's sinister gloves pendant argent, tasseled or.
Crest—A swan argent, couched, with wings expanded.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")



Bartlett

Bartlett

THE family name Bartlett is a variation of the Anglo-Norman Bartelot, little Bartol, or Bartholomew, originally a christen name, as in the Hundred Rolls of Bedfordshire, A. D. 1273; also Bartelot Govi in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, Richard Bartelot in those of Oxfordshire, and Alan Bartelet in those of Cambridgeshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

RICHARD BARTLETT, born probably in Wiltshire, England, about 1575, came with the Wiltshire colony on the ship "Mary and John," in the spring of 1634. He was a shoemaker, and one of the earliest settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, living there before 1637, and died there May 25, 1647.

Children, born in England (Bible record):

1. Joan, born January 29, 1610; married, before 1640, William Titcomb.
2. John, born November 9, 1613, died February 5, 1678-79; married Joanna, who died in 1678.
3. Thomas, born January 22, 1615.
4. *Richard,* of whom further.
5. Christopher, born February 25, 1623, died March 15, 1669-70; married (first), April 17, 1645, Mary, who died December 24, 1660; (second) Mary Hoyt, who survived him and married (second) Richard Martin.
6. Anne, born February 26, 1625.

("Bartlett Genealogy," in Essex Antiquarian, Vol. VII, pp. 1-5. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XL, pp. 192-204.)

II

RICHARD BARTLETT, JR., son of Richard Bartlett, was born in England, October 31, 1621, and died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in July, 1698. He was a shoemaker and deputy to the General Court for many years beginning with 1679. He settled near the Haverhill line in Amesbury, and in 1678 was voted the privilege of setting up a sawmill in Haverhill. He married Abigail, who died March 8, 1686-87.

Children, born in Newbury, Massachusetts:

1. Samuel, born February 20, 1645-46, died May 15, 1732; married, May 23, 1671, Elizabeth Titcomb, who died August 26, 1690.
2. *Richard,* of whom further.
3. Thomas, born September 7, 1650, died April 6, 1689; married, November 21, 1685, Tirza Titcomb.
4. Abigail, born March 14, 1653, died in 1723; married, in 1700, John Every.
5. John, born June 22, 1655, died May 24, 1736; married (first), September 29, 1680, Mary Rust; (second), November 13, 1710, Dorcas Phillips.
6. Hannah, born December 18, 1657, died, unmarried, before 1723.
7. Rebecca, born May 23, 1661, died in 1723; married, in 1700, Isaac Bayley.

III

RICHARD (3) BARTLETT, son of Richard, Jr., and Abigail Bartlett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, February 21, 1648-49, and died there April 17, 1724. He was a currier and cordwainer. Richard Bartlett married, November 18, 1673, Hannah Emery. (Emery III.)

Children, born in Newbury, Massachusetts:

1. Hannah, born November 8, 1674, died June 17, 1676.
2. *Richard,* of whom further.
3. John, born September 23, 1678, died in May, 1741; married, November 18, 1701, Mary Ordway, who died April 6, 1755.
4. Samuel, born July 8, 1680, died November 7, 1685.
5. Daniel, born August 8, 1682, died May 4, 1756; married, before 1705, Abigail.

6. Joseph, born November 18, 1685, died at Newton after 1768; married (first), December 5, 1717, Elizabeth Tewkesbury, who died October 6, 1718; (second), April 27, 1721, Sarah Hoyt, living in 1768.
7. Hannah, married, December 28, 1706, John Ordway.
8. Samuel, born May 2, 1689, died in November, 1749; married, January 2, 1716-17, Judith Coffin, living in 1759.
9. Stephen, born April 21, 1691, died in Amesbury, April 10, 1773.
10. Josiah, died in 1746; married, April 13, 1745, Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of John and Mary (Rust) Bartlett. They had no children. She died in 1753.
11. Thomas, born July 14, 1695, died in May, 1771; married, November 18, 1718, Hannah Moody.
12. Mary, born September 15, 1697; married, September 30, 1718, Josiah Hills. (*Ibid.*)

IV

CAPTAIN RICHARD (4) BARTLETT, son of Richard (3) and Hannah (Emery) Bartlett, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 20, 1676, and died there February 10, 1749-50. He was a farmer, miller, and cordwainer, and married (first), April 12, 1699, Margaret Woodman, of Newbury. (Woodman III.) He married (second), December 8, 1720, Mrs. Susannah Eastman, widow of Edmund Eastman, of Salisbury, and she was his wife in 1739.

Children, born in Newbury, Massachusetts:

1. Richard, born June 27, 1701, died before 1773: married, December 5, 1723, Sarah Chase, of Newbury, who died in August, 1773.
2. Joseph, probably died young.
3. Stephen, died April 24, 1723.
4. Christopher, born August 17, 1704, died at Chester, New Hampshire; married, March 8, 1724-25, Esther Kelly.
5. Hannah, born September 21, 1706, died before 1747; banns published January 24, 1729-30 for marriage to Benjamin Merrill.
6. Mary, born February 3, 1709; married, May 21, 1730, Henry Hule.
7. Judith, born March 10, 1711-12; married, December 9, 1736, Moses Chase (3), and was living in 1747.
8. *Elizabeth,* of whom further.
9. Margaret, born August 31, 1716; married, March 10, 1735-36, Isaac Platt, of Bradford, and was living in 1747.

10. Josiah, born April 10, 1723, died 1802; married (first), June 19, 1749, Lydia Hale, who died May 31, 1766. He married (second), August 18, 1767, Apphia Dale.

("Bartlett Genealogy," in Essex Antiquarian Society, Vol. VII, p. 10.)

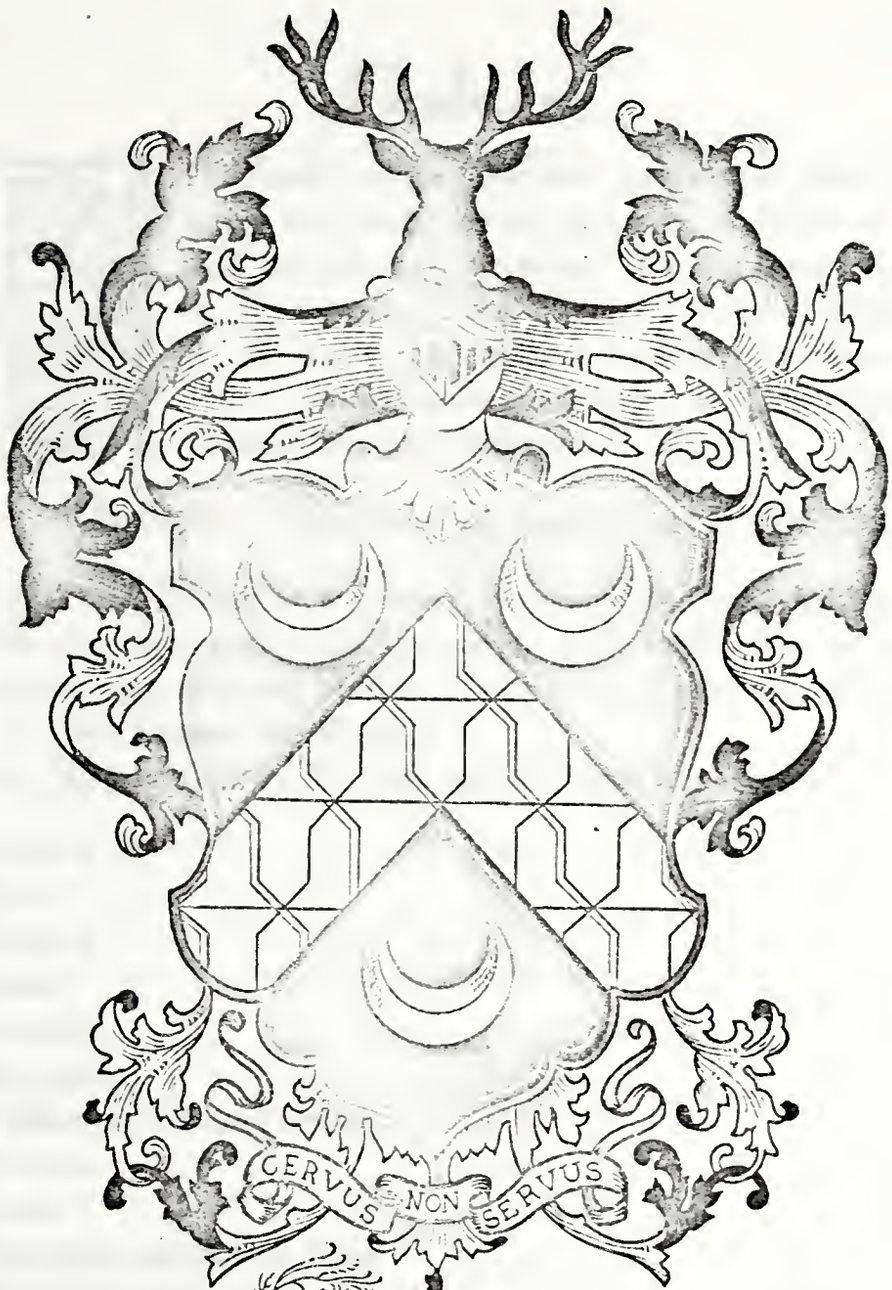
V

ELIZABETH BARTLETT, daughter of Captain Richard and Margaret (Woodman) Bartlett, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, March 5, 1714, and died May (or June) 22, 1787. She married Deacon Seth Chase. (Chase IV.)

GODDARD ARMS

Arms—Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents argent.
Crest—A stag's head couped at the neck and affrontée gules attired or.
Motto—*Cervus non servus.*

(Burke: "General Armory." Crozier: "General Armory.")



Goddard

Goddard

THE family name Goddard originated from the personal name Goddard, which means of a divine or God nature, and was an early favorite for a christen-name. Goddard de Thurton is in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, A. D. 1273, and Simon Goddard in those of London. Peter Godard is in the Placita de Quo Warranto of the twentieth year of Edward I (1293).

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

EDWARD GODDARD, a farmer, was born and lived in County Norfolk, England, and was once well-to-do, but siding with Parliament in the Civil War he was plundered, but escaped, himself, and lived in London, and died soon after the war. His wife's name was Doyley.

Children, born in County Norfolk, order of age not known:

1. Edward, Jr.
2. John.
3. Richard.
4. James.
5. Vincent.
6. Benjamin.
7. *William,* of whom further.
8. Thomas.
9. Josias.
10. Sedgwick, married a King.
11. Rathband, died unmarried.

(Goddard: "Genealogy of Descendants of Edward Goddard.")

GODDARD

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

WILLIAM GODDARD, son of Edward and ——— (Doyley) Goddard, was born in County Norfolk, England, and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, October 6, 1691. He was a citizen and grocer of London, and came to Watertown in 1665; his wife and three surviving sons came in 1666. He had a certificate from his pastor, Rev. John Sherman, dated March 27, 1680, of his qualifications as teacher, especially of "the Latin tongue."

William Goddard married, in England, Elizabeth Miles, daughter of Benjamin Miles. She died in February, 1697.

Children, first three born in London, the rest in Watertown:

1. William, born in 1653, died February 6, 1708; married, December 10, 1685, Leah Fisher.
2. Joseph, born in 1655, died in Brookline, Massachusetts, July 25, 1728; married, March 25, 1680, Deborah Treadway.
3. Robert, died in November, 1716; married, February 23, 1713-14, Elizabeth Shattuck; had one daughter.
4. Thomas, born June 8, 1667, died July 9, 1667.
5. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, born January 22, 1670-71, died young.
7. Josiah, born about 1672, died November 14, 1720; married, January 28, 1695-96, Rachel Davis.
8. Edward, born March 24, 1675, died in Framingham, February 9, 1754; married, in 1696 or 1697, Susannah Stone.

(Band: "Genealogies of Families of Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 237-56. Paige: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts," pp. 560-61.)

II

BENJAMIN GODDARD, son of William and Elizabeth (Miles) Goddard, was born in Watertown, Massachusetts, August 17, 1668, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, October 24, 1748. He married, May 30, 1689, Martha Palfrey. (Palfrey II.)

Children, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts:

1. Nathaniel, married (first), in 1723, Mary Cooper, who died May 3, 1762; married (second) Lydia Cutting.
2. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
3. Martha, born in 170—, died October 9, 1770; married Walter Cooper.
4. John, born in May, 1709, died May 12, 1751; he was a cordwainer.
5. Thomas, born in 1720, died April 10, 1768; he was a housewright.

(*Ibid.*)

III

BENJAMIN GODDARD, JR., son of Benjamin and Martha (Palfrey) Goddard, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1705, and died in Grafton, Massachusetts, December 9, 1759. He was a housewright or carpenter; married, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 9, 1731, Mary Kidder. (Kidder III.) (*Ibid.*)

Children, born in Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts:

1. Elizabeth, born October 31, 1732, died January 12, 1732-33.
2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1733, died April 24, 1820; married Robert Goddard, of Petersham, Massachusetts.
3. Josiah, born September 14, 1735, died February 12, 1784; married Huldah Bacheldor.
4. Benjamin, born November 4, 1736, died March 11, 1816; justice of the peace for Worcester County from 1789 to 1814; married, December 8, 1763, Mary Flagg, of Grafton, born March 30, 1740, died April 6, 1824.
5. Nathaniel, born March 17, 1738; farmer in Conway, Massachusetts; married (first) Mary; (second) Sarah C. Winchester.
6. James, born April 23, 1740, died February 22, 1809; farmer of Athol, Massachusetts; married, June 24, 1767, Betty Goddard, who died May 30, 1807.
7. Samuel, born December 27, 1742, lived for a time in Sutton, and later in Royalston, Massachusetts; married (first) Elizabeth King; (second) widow Catherine Parks.
8. Mary, born June 7, 1746; married, July 4, 1776, Thomas Greggs, of Sutton.
9. *Hannah,* of whom further.

("Grafton, Massachusetts, Vital Records.")

IV

HANNAH GODDARD, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Kidder) Goddard, was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, August 25, 1849, and died in Worcester. She married (intentions February 1), May 28, 1772, Josiah Chase, of Sutton, Massachusetts, as second wife. (Chase V.)

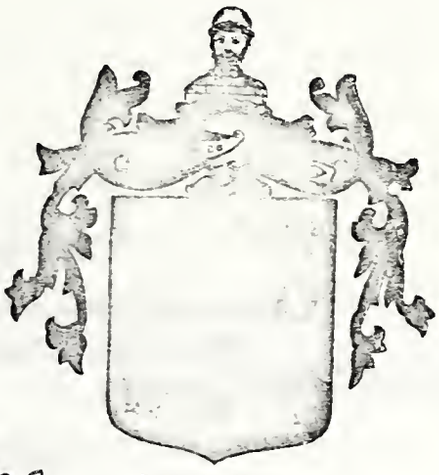
WHEELER ARMS

Arms—Or, a chevron between three leopards' faces sable.
Crest—On a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Wheeler



Warner



Emery



Woodman



Palfrey



Ridder

WHEELER.

Arms—Or, a chevron between three leopards' faces sable.

Crest—On a ducal coronet or, an eagle displayed gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WARNER.

Arms—Or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, barbed vert.

Crest—A man's head proper, couped below the shoulders, habited chequy or and azure wreathed about the temples gold and gules, on the head a cap argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

EMERY.

Arms—Argent, three bars nebulée gules, in chief as many torteaux.

Crest—Out of a mural crown, a demi-horse argent, maned or, collared gules, studded of the first.

Motto—Fidelis et suavis. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

WOODMAN.

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three escallops gules.

Crest—A buck's head erased proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

PALFREY.

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three horses at full speed or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

KIDDER.

Arms—Vert three crescents or.

Crest—A hand couped below the elbow, vested azure holding in the hand proper a packet, thereon the word "Standard."

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Wheeler

VARIOUS changes in spelling and form have occurred throughout the centuries in the surname Wheeler, dating from its introduction in the eighth century. In the Domesday Book, that famous record of William the Conqueror, the name appears as "Weleret," the bearer of the name being recorded as "a landholder." Hugh le Welere is mentioned in the One Hundred Rolls in 1273, and Richard le "Whelere" on the Close Rolls in 1348. The origin is sometimes assigned as Wheeler or maker of Wheels, but the spelling Wheeler does not appear until a date later than is usual for the occupational surname. An early spelling is evidently a compound of the two Anglo-Saxon words "Wel" or "Wiel," meaning prosperous or fortunate, from which derivation the modern word wealth may be traced; and the Anglo-Saxon word "hari" or "heri," a warrior, a root traceable in the modern word "hero." Therefore a very logical meaning may be assigned to the name, that of "the lucky Warrior," or the "prosperous hero."

(A. G. Wheeler: "Wheeler Family in America," Introduction, pp. xi-xii.)

I

JOHN WHEELER was born in Salisbury, England, and died in 1670. He came in the "Mary and John" in 1634, though the name given in the copy of the copy of the Genealogical Register, Vol. IX, p. 367, is Wheyler from Southampton, the nearest port of embarkation from his native city, Salisbury. He left four sons at home, but perhaps brought Roger and George and daughters Ann and Elizabeth. A daughter Mercy may have been born on this side of the water. He was one of the original proprietors of Salisbury, but was of Hampton, New Hampshire, soon after the settlement of that town.

John Wheeler married Ann or Agnes Yeomans, who died August 15, 1662. Children:

1. Adam, born in England.
2. Edward, born in England.

3. William, born in England.
4. Roger, born in England.
5. George, born in England.
6. *Ann,* of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, perhaps wife of Matthias Button.
8. Mercy, who may have been born on this side of the water.

(Dow: "History of Hampton, New Hampshire," p. 1039. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England." John Carroll Chase and George Walter Chamberlain: "Seven Generations of the Descendants of Aquila and Thomas Chase," p. 521.)

II

ANN WHEELER, daughter of John Wheeler, the emigrant, and his wife Ann or Agnes (Yeomans) Wheeler, was born probably in Salisbury, England, between 1620 and 1630, and died May 19, 1668. She married Aquila Chase. (Chase I.) She married (second), in Newbury, January 19, 1672, Daniel Missiloway. (*Ibid.*)

WARNER ARMS

Arms—Or, a bend engrailed between six roses gules, barbed vert.

Crest—A man's head proper, couped below the shoulders, habited chequy or and azure wreathed about the temples or and gules, on the head a cap argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Warner

THE Warner family is of English origin and is recorded in various counties of England, including Essex, Norfolk, Warwick, Northampton, and Suffolk. The American line here given is understood to have originated in County Essex. The family in England is still represented in both civil and military circles and in America. William Warner was the progenitor of one of New England's early pioneering family in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Two distinct origins may be found for the name and account for the large number of users in the present day, one official; one baptismal. The former was derived from the office of the Warrener or keeper of a warren (a preserve for rabbits, hares, fish, etc.); the second derived from the Warner, Warnerius or Warerius to be found in the Domesday Book. (Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

WILLIAM WARNER came from Boxted, Essex County, England, in 1637, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. The houselot granted to him in that year is thus described: "are house lot one acre more or less on the Mill St. at the Southwest end; at the north end butting on the swamp." He is spoken of as a person "of consideration among the first settlers." William Warner died probably before 1648, as in that year his sons were taxed, and he is not listed.

Children:

1. *Abigail,* of whom further.
2. John, born in England in 1616, died at Hadley, about 1692; married, in 1655, Priscilla Symonds, daughter of Mark Symonds.
3. Daniel, born in England about 1618, died in Ipswich, September 9, 1688; married (first) Elizabeth Denne, who died November 1, 1659; mar-

ried (second), July 1, 1660, Faith Browne, who died June 10, 1679; married (third), in 1686, Ellen Jewett, of Rowley, who died in 1689.

("New England Register," Vol. XX, pp. 64-67. A. Hammatt: "The Hammatt Papers," pp. 397 and 402.)

II

ABIGAIL WARNER, daughter of William Warner, was baptized in Boxted, England, June 2, 1614. She married Thomas Wells. (Wells I.)

(G. W. Wells: "Cushing Genealogy of the Wells Family.")

EMERY ARMS

Arms—Argent, three bars nebulée gules, in chief as many torteaux.
Crest—Out of a mural crown, a demi-horse argent, maned or, collared gules, studded of the first.
Motto—Fidelis et suavis. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

Emery

IT is interesting to note that the Italian form of the baptismal name Amery or Emery, *i. e.*, Amerigo, gave the Western continent its designation America. From this same christen-name Emery the surname comes, namely the "son of Emery."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN EMERY, founder of the family in America, was a son of John and Agnes Emery, of the town of Romsey, in the county of Hants. He was born there September 29, 1598, and was thirty-seven years of age when he came to the New England colonies, sailing from Southampton, April 3, 1635, on the good ship "James," of London, under the command of William Cooper, master. John Emery was accompanied by his wife and two or three children, and also by his brother Anthony, with his family. He landed in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1635, and shortly afterwards went to Newbury, Massachusetts, where his father had been granted half an acre for a house lot. We find his name with considerable frequency on the town records, and note that on December 22, 1637, he was fined by the town twenty shillings for enclosing ground not laid out or owned by the town, contrary to a town order, but on February 1, 1638, this same area was granted to him, so that his favor seemed to have been restored. On June 2, 1641, he was made a freeman of the colony, and recorded as one of the ninety-one freeholders of the town, December 2 of the following year. In 1642 he was appointed with three of his fellow-colonists to make a valuation of the property of the town, this being for the purpose of proportioning each man's share in the new division. John Emery appears, however, to have been of a very independent way of thought and action, and was not by any means always in favor

with the authorities. In the matter of religion, for instance, that question upon which above all others the people of that time were intolerant, he seems to have held views which ran counter with those of most of his fellow-colonists. As an example, on March 16, 1663, he was "Presented to the Court" at Ipswich by Henry Jaques, constable of Newbury, for entertaining travelers and Quakers. He was not immediately judged, however, and we learn that his presentment for entertaining Quakers was held over until the next meeting of the Court. That it was renewed, however, is obvious, as we learn that he was fined four pounds, costs and fees, for entertaining strangers, the evidence in the case being as follows: "ye two men Quakers wr entertained very kindly to bed and table and John Emmerie shok ym by ye hand and bid ym welcome." The witness also heard John Emmerie and his wife say that he had entertained Quakers and that he would not put them from the house, and furthermore that he had used argument to prove the lawfulness of it. Immediately following his sentence, John Emery petitioned the General Court for the remission of this fine, his petition being signed by the selectmen of the town. This influence, however, does not appear to have been sufficient, as the fine was not remitted. Another case in which John Emery was prominent was that of Lieutenant Robert Pike, in which he was one of those who refused to recognize the authority of the Court to deprive him and his neighbors of the right of petition. He was evidently a man of tolerance far in advance of his times, and during the great ecclesiastical troubles of the period was a member of the Woodmen party. He was the owner of considerable real estate, having been granted twenty-two acres of land, April 10, 1644, this property being situated in what was known as the great field beyond the new town. In 1661 he was a selectman, in 1666 a fence viewer, and in the same year was a member of the Grand Jury. He was on the Jury at Trial in 1672, and was appointed to carry votes to Salem in 1676.

The death of John Emery occurred in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 3, 1683. The inventory of his estate gives it as amounting to £263 11s.

John Emery married (first), in England, Mary, who crossed the ocean with him, and who died in Newbury in April, 1649. He married (second), October 29, 1650, Mary (Shatswell) Webster, widow of John Webster, of Ipswich. She died April 28, 1694.

Children of first marriage:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Ann, born about 1631, in England.
3. Ebenezer, born September 16, 1648, in Newbury, Massachusetts.

Child of second marriage:

4. Jonathan, born May 13, 1652.

(Rev. R. Emery: "Genealogical Record of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery," p. 1. Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, Vol. I, pp. 159-60.)

II

JOHN EMERY, JR., son of John Emery, and his first wife, Mary Emery, was born about 1628 in England. He came with his father to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. He was selectman in 1670-73; served on jury of triais in 1675-76. Also in 1675-76 he was chosen to carry votes to Salem, and was selected to serve on jury trials in Ipswich. He was tything-man in 1679 and hay-warden in the same year. In 1642 he had laid out to him fourscore acres over the Artichoke or Raspberry River. Forty acres of this land was a grant of the town of Newbury to John Emery, Senior, and by him given to his son "in consideration of love and affection." John Emery, Jr., is styled sergeant on the records. He was made freeman May 30, 1660. He made his will August 3, 1693.

John Emery married Mary Webster, daughter of John and Mary (Shatswell) Webster, who died February 3, 1709.

Children:

1. Mary, born June 24, 1652.
2. *Hannah,* of whom further.
3. John, born September 12, 1656, died July, 1730.
4. Bithia, born October 15, 1658.
5. Sarah, born February 26, 1660.
6. Joseph, born March 23, 1663, died in Andover, Massachusetts, September 22, 1721.
7. Stephen, born September 16, 1666.
8. Abigail, born January 16, 1668.
9. Samuel, born December 20, 1670.
10. Judith, born February 5, 1673. (Not given in Rev. R. Emery's "Genealogical Record of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery.")
11. Lydia, born February 19, 1675.
12. Elizabeth, born February 8, 1680.

13. Josiah, born February 28, 1681; married, November 25, 1714, Abigail Moody, daughter of Dr. Caleb and Ruth (Moore) Moody.
14. John, born September 29, 1686.

(Rev. R. Emery: "Genealogical Record of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery," p. 2. "Newbury Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 158-61.)

III

HANNAH EMERY, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary (Webster) Emery, was born in 1654, and died May 1, 1705. She married, November 18, 1673, Richard Bartlett. (Bartlett III.)

(Rev. R. Emery: "Genealogical Record of Descendants of John and Anthony Emery," p. 4. "Newbury Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 35-46.)

WOODMAN ARMS

Arms—Argent, a chevron sable, between three escallops gules.
Crest—A buck's head erased proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Woodman

AS a family name Woodman is early recorded. Its derivation may be either from the appellation woodman, as applied to a wood-cutter, or else may have been assigned to one who made his residence in the confines of the woods or the forest. Early instances of the name are to be found in various counties including Oxford, Kent, and Lincoln.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

EDWARD WOODMAN, with his wife Joanna, came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. Of the ninety-one grantees who settled Newbury, fifteen were entitled to the appellation of "Mr." One of this number was Mr. Edward Woodman. He was a man of influence, decision and energy, and opposed with great zeal the attempt made of Church government from Congregationalism to something like Presbyterianism. Mr. Woodman was deputy to the General Court in 1636, 1637, 1639 and 1643. In 1638, 1641, 1645, and 1646 he was one of the three commissioners in Newbury, and at various times held other offices of profit and trust in town and State. He died prior to 1694; his age is not known.

Edward Woodman married Joanna. They were both living in 1687-88, and she was then seventy-four years old.

(J. Coffin: "A List of Some of the Descendants of Mr. Edward Woodman," pp. 5-6.)

Children:

1. Joshua, born in 1626; married, January 23, 1666, Elizabeth Stevens; she died in 1714.
2. *Edward,* of whom further.
3. John, born about 1630; married, July 15, 1656, Mary Field.

4. Mary, married, February 20, 1659-60, John Brown.
5. Sarah, born January 12, 1642; married, March 12, 1666-68, John Kent, Jr.
6. Jonathan, born November 8, 1643; married, July 2, 1668, Hannah Hilton.
7. Ruth, born March 28, 1646; married, October 17, 1666, Benjamin Lowle. (Newbury Vital Records, Vol. I, p. 555.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 6. Newbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records, Vol. III, pp. 521-23.)

II

EDWARD WOODMAN, JR., son of Edward and Joanna Woodman, was born in 1628, and died in 1674. He married, December 20, 1653, Mary Goodridge. (Newbury Vital Records, Vol. II, p. 520.)

(J. Coffin: "A List of Some of the Descendants of Mr. Edward Woodman," pp. 6-7.)

Children:

1. Mary, born September 29, 1654; married, November 29, 1676, Jonathan Emery.
2. Elizabeth, born July 11, 1656, died December 27, 1659.
3. Edward, born in 1658, died December 29, 1659.
4. Rebekah, born September 17, 1661, died young.
5. Rebekah, born July 29, 1663; married a Leighton.
6. Sarah, born July 18, 1665; married Nathaniel Merrill.
7. Judith, born November 18, 1667.
8. Edward, born March 20, 1670; married Mary Sawyer (according to marriage intentions, Vital Records say Sarah), June 29, 1702.
9. Deacon Archelaus, born June 9, 1672; married, about 1695, Hannah.
10. Elizabeth, born November 8, 1674; married a Wallis.
11. *Margaret,* of whom further.

III

MARGARET WOODMAN, daughter of Edward and Mary (Goodridge) Woodman, was born August 31, 1676, and died April 5, 1718. She married, April 12, 1699, Richard Bartlett. (Bartlett IV.)

(J. Coffin: "A List of Some of the Descendants of Mr. Edward Woodman," p. 7. Newbury Vital Records, Vol. II, p. 52. "Bartlett Genealogy," p. 107.)

PALFREY ARMS

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three horses at full speed or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Palfrey



OING back to the old French, the family name Palfrey is derived from Palefrei, a saddlehorse for a lady's use. Thomas Palfrei is on the Hundred Rolls of County Lincoln, A. D. 1273, and Gilbert Palfrey in those of County Norfolk. The first Palfrey on English records was Vitalis Palfrey, a Norman chieftain, who accompanied William the Conqueror in the conquest of England, A. D. 1066.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

VITALIS or VIVLE PALFREY, Lord of the Barony of Faxton, Leicestershire.

II

ROBERT PALFREY, son of Vitalis or Vivle Palfrey, is on record in 1108.

III

SIMON PALFREY, son of Robert Palfrey, was lord of Foxton and had a brother Jordanus, and a wife Juliana. They had sons: Richard, who apparently died early; Richard de Foxton, Henry, and Simon.

(Hill: "The History of Langdon, etc., Leicestershire," pp. 257-58.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN PALFREY, probably a relative of Peter Palfrey, of Salem, 1626, was brought from England perhaps by his mother, who married George Willis, to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was a carpenter. John Palfrey died in 1689.

He married, on August 3, 1664, Rebecca Bordman, daughter of William Bordman, of Cambridge. She was born November 1, 1643.

Children, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts:

1. Rebecca, born September 15, 1665; married, November 24, 1716, Joseph Hicks.
2. John, born April 12, 1667, died June 27, 1667.
3. Elizabeth, born May 24, 1668.
4. *Martha,* of whom further.
5. Thomas, born May 7, 1672, died November 21, 1677.
6. Ruth, born November 1, 1677, died December 29, 1737; unmarried.
7. Mary, married, December 1, 1750, Ebenezer Williams.
8. John, born January or February, 1688-89, died December 1, 1759; unmarried.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.")

II

MARTHA PALFREY, daughter of John and Rebecca (Bordman) Palfrey, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 18, 1670, and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 26, 1737. She married, May 30, 1689, Benjamin Goddard. (Goddard II.)

(Cambridge, Massachusetts, Vital Records. Wyman: "Genealogies of Charlestown, Massachusetts," Vol. IV, p. 412.)

KIDDER ARMS

Arms—Vert three crescents or.

Crest—A hand couped below the elbow, vested azure holding in the hand proper a packet, thereon the word "Standard."

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Kidder

RESEARCH has disclosed that the family of Kidder has been known since 1370 in the old quiet agricultural village of Maresfield, now Marsfielde, in County Sussex, England. They were probably descendants of ancient Britons and existed as a family previous to the incursions of the Romans, Danes or Saxons, and were not disturbed in the possession of their lands at the Conquest. In early documents the name is written Kyddwr, indicating a Welsh or more properly ancient British lineage; the origin being the name of a place, the *Kyd* in Welsh signifying a town on a hill, and *dwr,* a small river or brook. The ancestry of James Kidder of our line traces through six generations in England. He was the son of James, son of John, son of John, whose father Richard was son of Richard, son of another Richard.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JAMES KIDDER was born in East Grinstead, County Sussex, England, in 1626, and died April 16, 1676. The exact date of his arrival in America is not known, but in 1656 he received a grant of a ten acre lot in Billerica, but it was not located until 1658, and he did not occupy it until 1659. He was also the owner of other property. James Kidder was ensign in Captain Danforth's military company, and his house was a garrison in 1675. He himself was placed in charge of the Indians at Wameset (now Lowell), a position which indicates, in that period, the confidence reposed in his skill and courage. His death was probably caused by diseases contracted from exposure in King Philip's War. James Kidder married, in 1647, Anna Moore, daughter of Elder Francis Moore, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

(S. T. Kidder: "History and Records of the Kidder Family," p. 15. F. E. Kidder: "History of the Kidder Family," pp. 13-16. Hazen: "History of Billerica, Massachusetts," p. 81.)

Children, first six born in Cambridge, last six in Billerica:

1. Hannah, born March 1, 1650; married, in 1672, Nathaniel Kettel, of Charlestown.
2. Dorothy, born in 1652; married, in 1673, Jonathan Hyde, at Billerica.
3. James, born January 3, 1653; married, in 1678, Elizabeth; he died in 1732.
4. John, born in 1655: married, December 3, 1684, Lydia Parker; he lived in Chelmsford, Massachusetts.
5. Thomas, born March 1, 1657; married Elizabeth.
6. Nathaniel, was baptized February 27, 1658-59, died unmarried.
7. Ephraim, born August 9 or August 3, 1660; married Rachel Crosby.
8. Stephen, born November 26, 1662: married Mary Johnson.
9. Enoch, born September 16, 1664; married (first) Mary Hayward; (second) Hannah Danforth.
10. *Samuel,* of whom further.
11. Sarah, born June 1, 1667; married George Brown.
12. Joseph, born November 20, 1670; lived in Charlestown, died in 1683.

(Hazen: "History of Billerica," p. 82. F. E. Kidder: "History of the Kidder Family," p. 11.)

II

SAMUEL KIDDER, son of James and Anna (Moore) Kidder, was born January 7, 1666. He resided in Charlestown with his uncle, Francis K. Samuel Kidder died July 4, 1724, leaving an estate of £1356/6, a large amount in those days. He married, October 23, 1689, Sarah Griggs. She was born in 1666, and died November 15, 1738.

(F. E. Kidder: "History of the Kidder Family," p. 19.)

Children:

1. Sarah, born August 17, 1690; married, March 29, 1720, Samuel Cooper.
2. Francis, born in 1692, died in 1724; married, in 1718, Mary Prentice.
3. Samuel, born in 1694, died in 1718.
4. James, born in 1696, died in 1714.
5. Thomas, born December 19, 1698; married a widow, Lydia (Prentice) Cooper.
6. John, born November 25, 1700 or 1701, and died, in 1735, unmarried.

7. Nathaniel, born November 20, 1702, died in 1789; married, in 1741, Deborah Bowman.
8. Joseph, born March 23, 1704.
9. *Mary,* of whom further.
10. Hannah, born in March, 1708.

(S. T. Kidder: "History and Records of the Kidder Family," p. 17. F. E. Kidder: "History of the Kidder Family," p. 20.)

III

MARY KIDDER, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Griggs) Kidder, was born June 5, 1707, and died in Grafton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, April 4, 1792. She married Benjamin Goddard, Jr. (Goddard III.)



Prescott

PRESCOTT ARMS

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three owls argent.
Crest—A cubit arm, couped, erect, vested gules cuffed ermine, holding in the hand a pitchpot sable fired proper.
Motto—Vincit qui patitur. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

Prescott

COUNTIES of Lancaster, Oxford, and Gloucester, in England, include parishes named Prescott, but that of Lancaster gave rise to a family whose members are still numerous in that locality. The meaning of the word "prescott" is "priest-house," "the house the priest lived in," according to Bardsley in his "English and Welsh Surnames." The name of Heredes de Prestecote appears in the records of County Oxford as early as 1273; that of Adam de Prestecote in Kirby's Quest, during the first year of the reign of Edward III; and various other records of the name date back to an early period. Robert Prescott, of Standish, is on record in 1596. The name occurs frequently in the United States, where members of the family have attained distinction in many fields of honorable achievement.

In Vol. II, pp. 29 and 30, of the Foedera of Thomas the Rhymer, under the title "Supra Aquæ Ductibus de confirmatione," is written: "Coram Dominus H. de PaTershall, Domini Regis Thesaurario, Magistro Waltero de Prestcote, Vice Cancellatio, et als.," which being translated is: " a confirmation of a grant made concerning acqueducts of the city of London, by H. de Pattershall, treasurer to the King, is addressed to Walter de Prestcote. Vice Chancellor, and others." The armorial bearings of the family are very ancient, and those borne by John Prescott, founder of the line here traced, are still preserved by one of the branches of the family in this country.

Dr. Prescott, in his "Memorial of the Prescotts in This County," p. 52, says: "Although we are not able to trace the direct lineage of the Prescotts that came to America further back than the time of Queen Elizabeth, yet it is well known that Prescott was known as an ancient family in the town of Prescott aforesaid, in the County of Lancaster . . . . from whom descended James Prescott, of Standish, in Lancashire."

PRESCOTT

I

JAMES PRESCOTT, of Standish, in Lancashire, was one of the gentlemen of Lancashire who were required, by an order of Queen Elizabeth, dated August, 1654, to keep in readiness horsemen and armor. James Prescott married Elizabeth Standish, a daughter of Robert Standish, Esquire, of Standish, and sister to Ralph Standish.

Children:

1. James, received the manor and lordship of Dryby, in Lincolnshire, in reward for bravery; was granted an augmentation of arms, and later was known as Sir James Prescott. Died March 1, 1583, leaving children, John and Anne.
2. *Roger,* of whom further.
3. Ralph, died in youth.
4. Robert, lived and died in Standish; married, February 3, 1565, Elizabeth Nightingale; left children: John, Robert, and Elizabeth, who married Alexander Standish.
5. William, died in 1640, leaving two daughters as his co-heiresses. He was the father of Alexander, of London, who was the father of Sir John Prescott, of the Manors of Radwinton, Essex, and Bromley, in Kent.
6. John, married Anne, of Sutterby, in the county of Lincoln. Their only daughter, Anne, married William Boston, of Phimbleby, in the county of Lincoln.

II

ROGER PRESCOTT, son of James and Elizabeth (Standish) Prescott, lived in Shevington, parish of Standish. He left will dated September 26, 1594, and was buried in the church at Standish. He married (first), in 1563, Elizabeth. She died early, and he married (second), August 20, 1568, Ellen Shaw, of Standish. To the second marriage was born a son, *Ralph,* of whom further.

III

RALPH PRESCOTT, son of Roger and Ellen (Shaw) Prescott, was baptized in 1571-72, and died leaving a will dated November 7, 1608, which was proved January 24, 1609. His home was in Shevington, parish of Standish, and he is recorded as the co-executor of his father's will. He married Ellen.

Children, all baptized in Standish:

1. Helen, baptized October 1, 1593.
2. Roger, baptized December 10, 1594.
3. Alice, baptized February 7, 1598.
4. Cecelia, baptized October 16, 1602.
5. *John,* of whom further.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN PRESCOTT, son of Ralph and Ellen Prescott, was baptized in Standish in 1604-05. Some time after his marriage he disposed of his patrimony in Shevington, parish of Standish, to his kinsman, Richard Prescott, of Wygan, and removed to Sowerby, parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, where several of his children were born. The oppressions of the Stuarts, however, caused him to look beyond the sea for a better abiding place than his native land. In company with many others he sold his land and went first to Barbados in 1638 and purchased property there. In 1640 he went to New England, appearing in Boston in that year, but he soon afterward removed to Watertown, Massachusetts, where he became the possessor of one hundred and twenty acres of land. Three years later he was prominent in the affairs of the Nashaway (Lancaster) Company, named for the Nashaway Indians, from whose Sachem Sholan a tract of land ten miles by eight was purchased. He has thus the distinction of being one of the founders of Lancaster, Massachusetts. In fact he is known in the history of the ancient town of Lancaster, as "The Founder," and the place is named from and in honor of, the shire of Lancaster, from whence the Prescott family came. There is evidence that he served as a soldier in England, and also that he inherited from his ancestors their arms of service, for he brought with him from the land of his birth to New England, a complete suit of armor of a fashion more ancient than that usual in his day. And he used his armor effectively in his encounters with the Indians, it is said. When they proved troublesome, he arrayed himself in helmet, cuirass, gorget, and other parts of the armor, and so terrible was his appearance to them when thus arrayed that more than once he pursued them alone, and single-handed rescued and brought back his stolen property. For nearly forty years he was active in laying the foundation of Lancaster, and it has been recorded that for that period of time he was "its very heart and soul." Mr. Nourse, in his "History of Lancaster," pays him this tribute: "His invincible

energy, manual skill, and fertility of resource, pushed the enterprise to final success, in spite of dangers and discouragement which soon drove all his co-partners from the undertaking." After the massacre he went back "to die at his post, enjoining in his will that the worn out mortal part of him should be committed 'to the common burying place here in Lancaster.'" A rude fragment of rock marks the head of his grave, and on it can be read with difficulty on this day, the inscription: "JOHN PRESCOTT, DECEASED." The footstone has disappeared. He died in 1683.

John Prescott married, on Wednesday, January 21, 1629, at Wygan, in Lancashire, Mary Platts, whose family were later in Yorkshire. Several of her near kinsmen are mentioned in the will of George Fairbanks, of Sowerby, which bears the date of 1650.

Children:

1. *Mary*, of whom further.
2. Martha, baptized March 11, 1632, died January 24, 1656
3. John, Jr., baptized April 1, 1635; married, November 11, 1668, Sarah.
4. Sarah, baptized in 1637; married, August 2, 1658, Richard Wheeler.
5. Hannah, baptized in 1639, probably in Barbados; married, May 4, 1660, John Rugg, whose first wife was her sister, Martha.
6. Lydia, born at Watertown, Massachusetts, August 15, 1641; married, May 28, 1658, Jonas Fairbanks, of Lancaster; but his father was of Sowerby, Yorkshire.
7. Jonathan, born (probably in Watertown), in 1643; lived in Lancaster.
8. Jonas, born at Lancaster, in June, 1648, died in Groton, December 31, 1723.

("Prescott Memorial." "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 152-53.)

II

MARY PRESCOTT, daughter of John and Mary (Platts) Prescott, was baptized in Sowerby, parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, February 24, 1630. She married Thomas Sawyer, of Lancaster. (Sawyer I.)

HOUGHTON ARMS

Arms—Sable, three bars argent.
Crest—A bull passant argent.
Motto—Malgré le tort. (Crozier: "General Armory.")



Houghton

Houghton

ACCORDING to Bardsley the surname Houghton originated from one of the Haughton or Halghten parishes, the chief of which are in Cheshire, Lancashire, Northumberland, and Nottinghamshire. There are also Houghton parishes in Bedfordshire, Hampshire, Huntingdonshire, Lancashire, Norfolk, Sussex, and Yorkshire. John de Halyhton is in the "Hundred Rolls" of Yorkshire, A. D. 1273, and Alexander de Houhton in those of Cambridgeshire: Matilda and Willelmus de Halghten in the "Pol Tax" of Yorkshire, 1379, and Thomas Houghton, of Houghton (Haughton), in Cheshire, 1621. The author of the Houghton genealogy gives twenty-seven generations of Hoghtons, of Hoghton Tower, Lancashire, from Herverus, who came into England with William the Conqueror, the line descending through: William, who married Maud de Valois, daughter of Theobald de Valois; his son, Hamo Pincerna, who married Maud Russel, daughter of Richard Russel, second Baron of Pinwortham, in Lancashire, and came into possession of the Manor of Hocton, later Houghton; his son, William de Hocton, who married, in 1140, the widow of Geoffrey de Faverre; his son, Adam de Hocton, son of William de Hocton, 1154-89, Lord of Hocton; his son, Adam de Hocton, who is on record in a deed of 1200 A. D.; his son, Sir Adam de Hocton, who is mentioned in 1221; his son, Sir Adam de Hockton, who was written Knight in the year 1266; his wife was Agnes; his son, Sir Richard de Hocton, who was sheriff of the county of Lancaster, but left only a daughter; and Sir Adam, younger brother, who is mentioned in deeds, 1292, and who married Aurelia (Hoghwick) Asheton, widow of Roger Asheton; Sir Richard de Hoghton, Knight of the Shire for Lancashire in Parliament, 1323 and 1338; in 1313 he married Sybil de Lea, daughter of William de Lea, great landowner, primitively barons of Kendal, in Westmoreland, and lineal descendants of Ivo Talbois, Earl of Anjou in France, and Baron of Kendal. Sir Richard died in 1341; his son, Sir Adam de Hoghton, who was Knight of the Shire in 1349, 1364, and 1366, died in 1386; he married (first) Philippa; (second) Ellen; his son, Sir

HOUGHTON

Richard de Hoghton, Knight of the Shire, 1383 and 1403, died in 1425; his son, Adam de Hoghton, who died before his father; his son, Sir Richard de Hoghton, who had livery of his grandfather's lands in 1426, was a Knight in 1444, and died in 1468; he married Margaret; his son, Sir Henry de Hoghton, who was a Knight in 1458, married Helen; his son, Sir William de Hoghton, who was on the expedition into Scotland under the Earl of Gloucester, and was made a Knight Banneret, and died in 1502; he married Mary Southworth, daughter of Sir John Southworth, of Salmsburg, Lancashire; his son, Sir Richard Hoghton, who was Knight of the Shire in 1547; he married (first) Alice Ashton, daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Ashton; (second) Elizabeth Horley, daughter of Francis Horley; (third) Elizabeth Grigson, daughter of John Grigson; (fourth) Anne Brown, daughter of Roger Brown; his son, Thomas Houghton, who was born in 1518, and died in 1580, leaving an only daughter, Jane. Thomas Hoghton, the younger son of Sir Richard and Elizabeth (Horley) Hoghton, was born in 1541, killed in an affray, November 21, 1589, by Thomas Langton; in 1564 he was Sheriff of Lancashire, and built Hoghton Tower in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; he married Anne Highley, daughter of Henry Highley, Esquire; his son, Sir Richard Houghton, who was born October 26, 1570, and died January 12, 1630; he succeeded to a large estate, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, was Sheriff of Lancashire in 1599, and represented Lancashire several times in Parliament; he was made a Baronet by King James I, May 22, 1611; he married Catherine Gerard, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, of Gerard's Bromley in Staffordshire, Knight and Master of the Rolls; his son, Sir Gilbert Houghton, who was born in 1591, died in 1647; he was knighted at Whitehall, July 21, 1606; his next younger brother, Thomas, who married Helen Halstead, daughter of John Halstead, of Rowley, and left descendants through his son Richard, is thought by the author of the Houghton genealogy possibly to have been the grandfather of John and Ralph Houghton, of Massachusetts, but more probably it was John Houghton, buried at Eaton Bray, Bedfordshire, April 28, 1618. His son John was christened in St. Mary's Church at Eaton Bray, May 19, 1593, and June 20, 1635, was a passenger from London to New England in the ship "Abigail," among Puritans leaving England on account of the coercion to Conformity under Charles I. He returned under Cromwell, but his son John, born December 24, 1624, came to New England about 1647 with his wife Beatrix, and his cousin Ralph, with his wife Jane.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Houghton: "The Houghton Genealogy.")

HOUGHTON

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

RALPH HOUGHTON, thought to have been a cousin of John Houghton, christened December 24, 1624, in Lancashire, England, was born in Lancashire in 1623, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, April 15, 1705, aged eighty-two. He probably arrived in Massachusetts about 1647-48, remaining for a short time in Charlestown or Woburn, but was in Lancaster, Massachusetts, where he signed the Lancaster Covenant in 1652, being one of the first four signers. Being the best penman among the pioneers, he was made town clerk and continued until the Indian massacre in King Philip's War, 1675, and served again on the resettlement in 1680 to the time of the election of a new clerk in 1682. He was also deputy in 1673 and 1679. The valuation of his property in 1654 was two hundred and sixty-four pounds, a large estate for a pioneer. In 1682 he removed to Milton, Massachusetts, but returned in 1685, remaining until 1689-90, when he settled at "Scotch Woods" in Milton.

Ralph Houghton married Jane Stowe, who was born in England in 1626, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, March 10, 1700.

Children, except first two, born in Lancaster, Massachusetts:

1. Ralph, born about 1648, died June 30, 1692; married Mary; children born at Dorchester.
2. James, born about 1650, died in Lancaster, Massachusetts; will probated November 9, 1711.
3. Mary, born January 4, 1653, died October 10, 1679; married, March 20, 1675, William Bently.
4. John, born April 28, 1655, died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 1, 1679.
5. Joseph, born July 1, 1657, died May 22, 1737; married, in 1693, Jane Vose, daughter of Edward Vose.
6. Experience, born October 1, 1659; married, July 12, 1684, Ezra Clapp, of Dorchester.
7. *Sarah,* of whom further.
8. Abigail, born July 15, 1664; married, July 14, 1688, John Hudson.
9. Hannah, born October 16, 1667, died in Charlestown, October 8, 1679.

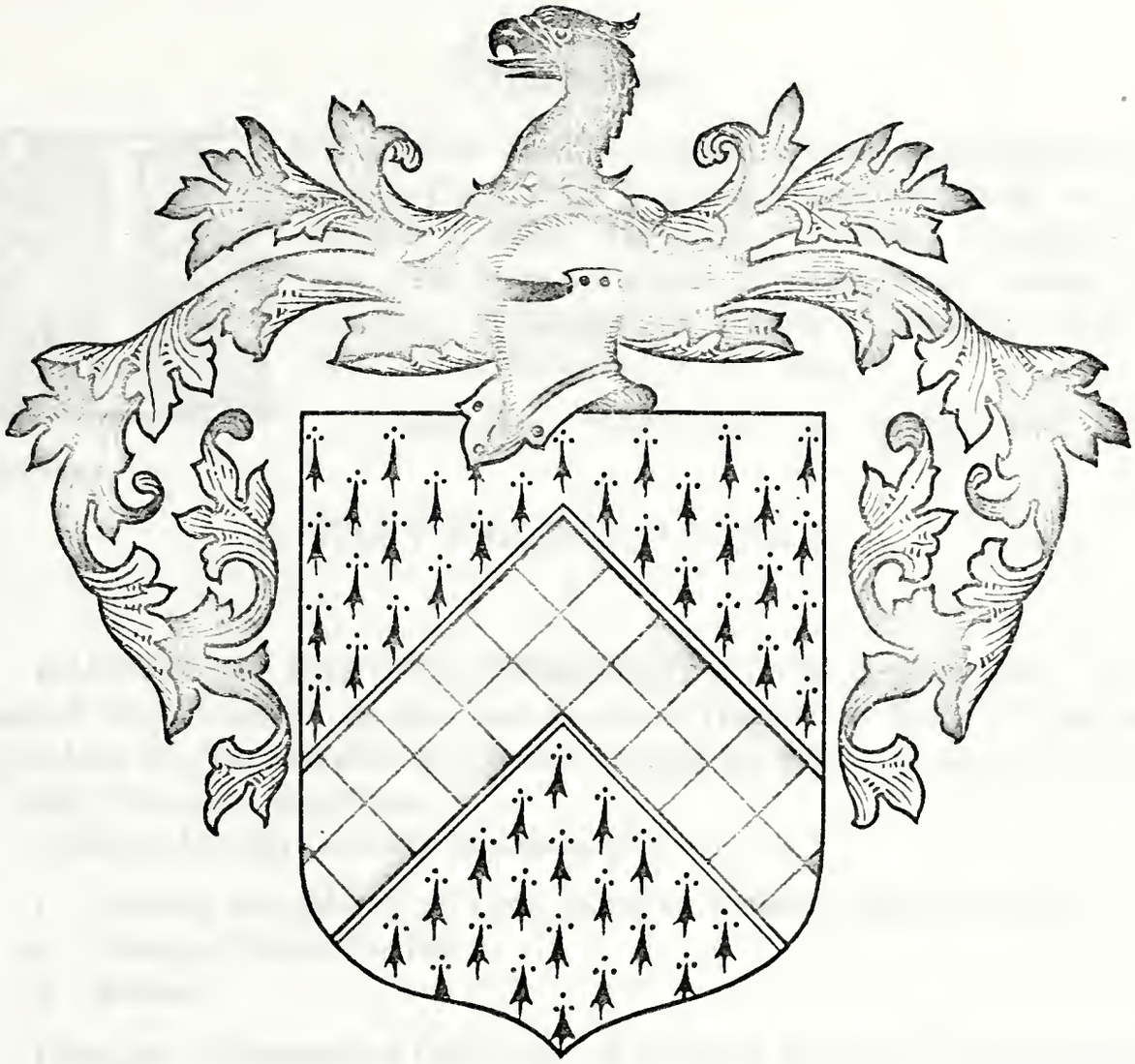
II

SARAH HOUGHTON, daughter of Ralph and Jane (Stowe) Houghton, was born February 17, 1661-62; married Caleb Sawyer. (Sawyer II.)

(Houghton: "The Houghton Genealogy.")

SMEDLEY ARMS

Arms—Ermine, a chevron lozengy, azure and or.
Crest—An eagle's head erased sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")



Smedley

Smedley

THE surname Smedley originated from a small place probably in Derbyshire, England, where the family was still resident in 1682. (See copy: "Smedley Genealogy," p. 13.) The older form was Smythley, later Smethley and Smedley. Willihmus and Magota de Smythlay are in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

BAPTIST (or BAPTIZE) SMEDLEY, with his brother, John, was in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1639, and was made freeman in 1644. He was born in England in 1607, and died in Concord, August 16, 1675. He married, March 27, 1645, Katherine Shorthose.

Children, born in Concord, Massachusetts:

1. Samuel, born March 27, 1646; killed by Indians, August 2, 1675.
2. *Mary,* of whom further.
3. James.

(Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 109.)

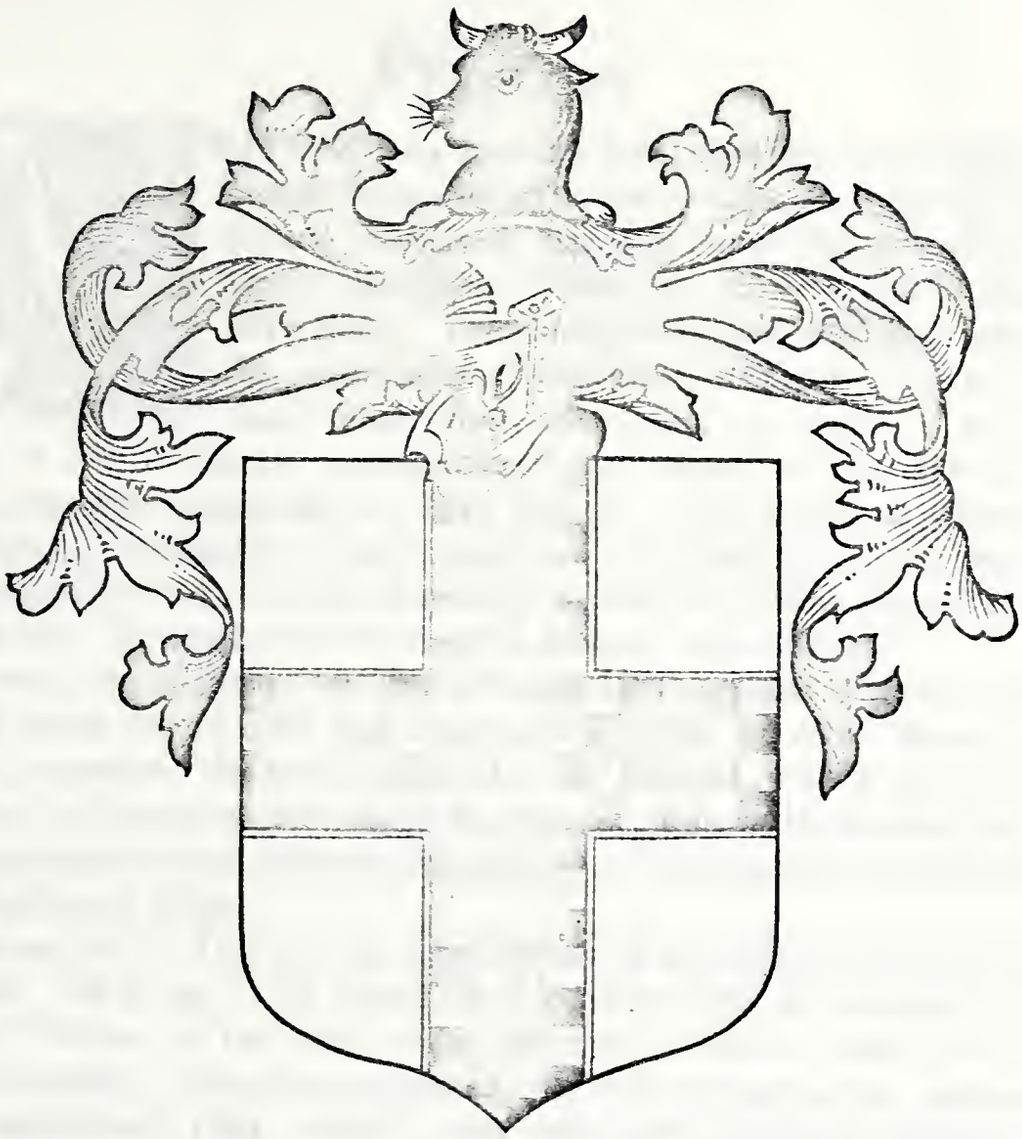
II

MARY SMEDLEY, daughter of Baptist (Baptize) and Katherine (Shorthose) Smedley, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, June 7, 1648. She married (first), December 10, 1667, Isaac Shepherd, who was killed by the Indians, February 12, 1676. He was the son of Ralph Shepherd, of Dedham. Mary (Smedley) Shepherd married Nathaniel Jewell. (Jewell II.) (*Ibid.,* p. 71.)

WHITNEY ARMS

Arms—Azure, a cross chequy or and sable.
Crest—A bull's head couped sable, armed argent, the points gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Whitney

Whitney

WHITNEY as a surname was originally a place name. The parish from which the family takes its name is located in County Hereford, England, upon the extreme western border, adjoining Wales, and is traversed by the lovely Wye River. The name of the place doubtless comes from the appearance of the river, meaning in Saxon, white water, from *hwit,* white, and *ey,* water. The English ancestry of John Whitney, the immigrant who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, has been established by Henry Melville. This book it is stated, represents years of investigation; many months of it in England. Very few American families have their English genealogy in such well authenticated and satisfactory form. An abstract of the English ancestry is given below.

Turstin, "the Fleming," otherwise known as Turstin de Wigmore, probably also as Turstin, son of Rolf, and Turstin "the White," was a follower of William the Conqueror. He was mentioned in the Domesday Book as an extensive landholder in Herefordshire and the Marches of Wales. He married Agnes de Merleberge, daughter of Alured de Merleberge, a Norman baron of Ewias Castle, in the Marches of Wales.

Eustace, son of Turstin, was a benefactor of the monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester. He or one of his immediate descendants took the surname De Whitney from Whitney of the Wye, in the Marches of Wales, where his principal castle was located. The estate comprised over two thousand acres, and remained in the family until 1893, when it was sold, there being no member of the family to hold it. The castle has entirely disappeared, but it is believed to be in ruins under the Wye, which has in the course of years changed its path. The castle was probably built on an artificial mound, surrounded by a moat fed by the river, which gradually undermined the castle, which was at last disintegrated.

WHITNEY

I

SIR ROBERT DE WHITNEY, a direct descendant of Eustace, was living in 1242, and was mentioned in the "Testa de Nevill." Three or four intervening generations cannot be stated with certainty.

II

SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert de Whitney, gave deed to the monastery of St. Peter in 1280, referring to and confirming the deed of his ancestors above mentioned. He was Lord of Pencombe, Little Cowarn and Whitney, in 1281; was granted free warren by Edward I in 1284; summoned to wars beyond the seas in 1297; tenant of part of the manor of Huntington in 1299; in Scotch War in 1301. He was possibly grandson instead of son of Sir Robert.

III

SIR EUSTACE DE WHITNEY, JR., son of Sir Eustace de Whitney, was knighted by Edward I in 1306, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1313 and 1352.

(Henry Melville: "Ancestry of John Whitney.")

IV

SIR ROBERT (2) DE WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace de Whitney, was one of two hundred gentlemen who went to Milan in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence on the occasion of the latter's marriage in 1368. He was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1377, 1379, and 1380, and sheriff in 1377.

V

SIR ROBERT (3) WHITNEY (note elimination of "de"), son of Sir Robert de Whitney, was sent abroad to negotiate treaty with the Count of Flanders in 1388; member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1391. He was sent to France to deliver the castle and town of Cherbourg to the King of Navarre in 1393; was knight marshal in the court of Richard II; sent on King's business to Ireland in 1394. He was killed, together with his brother and most of his relatives, at the battle of Pilleth, 1402.

VI

SIR ROBERT (4) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was granted the castle of Clifford and lordships of Clifford and Glasbury by Henry IV in 1404, on account of the services of his father. He was sheriff of Herefordshire in 1413-28-33-37; member of Parliament, 1416-22. He fought in the French war under Henry V, and was captain of the castle and town of Vire in 1420. He was named as one of the five knights in Herefordshire in 1433, and died March 12, 1441. (*Ibid.*)

VII

SIR EUSTACE (3) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert Whitney, was born in 1411. He was head of a commission sent to Wales by Henry VI in 1455, and was a member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1468. He married (first) Jenett Russell; (second) Jane Clifford.

VIII

ROBERT (5) WHITNEY, son of Sir Eustace, was probably a knight, and was an active participant in the Wars of the Roses, and was attainted as a Yorkist in 1459. He was probably at the battle of Mortimer's Cross in 1461. He was the subject of a poem by Lewis Blyn Cothi, on the occasion of his marriage to Alice, the great-granddaughter of Sir David Gam. He married (first) Alice Vaughan, daughter of Thomas Vaughan; (second) Constance Touchett. who was the mother of his sons. She was descended from William the Conqueror and his second wife, Margaret of France. (Second Whitney Descent from William the Conqueror XIII.)

(Harleian Society MSS. Nos. 1159-1442. *Ibid.*)

IX

JAMES WHITNEY, son of Robert and Constance (Touchett) Whitney, was appointed receiver of Newport, part of the estate of the Duke of Buckingham, confiscated by Henry VII in 1522. He married Blanche Milbourne, daughter and an heir of Simon Milbourne. Children: *Robert,* of whom further; James, Watkin, Elizabeth.

X

ROBERT (6) WHITNEY, son of James and Blanche (Milbourne) Whitney, was of Jacob, and in charge of other confiscated estates. He was sheriff of

Gloucestershire, 1527-28-29-30. He was nominated Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII at the coronation of Anne Boleyn in 1531; was granted part of income of monastery of Brewern in 1535; furnished forty men to put down rebellion in 1536. He was named to attend upon the King's person. He died in 1541, and his will was proved June 11, 1541. He married Margaret Wye, daughter of Robert Wye. Children: *Robert,* of whom further; John, Charles, George, William, James, Richard, Blanche, Mary.

XI

SIR ROBERT (7) WHITNEY, son of Robert and Margaret (Wye) Whitney, was knighted the day after Queen Mary's coronation in October, 1553. He was summoned before the privy council in 1555 and 1559. He was member of Parliament for Herefordshire in 1559, and died August 5, 1567. He married Sybil Baskerville, a descendant of William the Conqueror through Edward I and his first wife, Eleanor of Castile. (First Whitney Descent from William the Conqueror XIX.) Children: James, Eustace; *Robert,* of whom further.

(F. C. Pierce: "Descendants of John Whitney," p. 16.)

XII

ROBERT (8) WHITNEY, son of Sir Robert, was mentioned in the will of his father, and also in an inquisition taken after the latter's death. He married Elizabeth Guillims, daughter of Morgan Guillims, or Duglim. Children: William; *Thomas,* of whom further; Richard, Nicholas, Margaret, Anne.

(Harleian MSS., No. 1041. Visitations of London, Harleian Society, Vol. XV, p. 157.)

XIII

THOMAS WHITNEY, son of Robert, was of Westminster, Gentleman, and lived at Lambeth Marsh, London. He was buried at St. Margaret's, April 14, 1637. He married, May 12, 1583, Mary Bray, daughter of John Bray, of Westminster; she was buried at St. Margaret's, September 25, 1629. Children: Margaret, Thomas, Henry, Arnwaye; *John,* of whom further; Nowell, Frances, Mary, and Robert.

(Henry Melville: "Ancestry of John Whitney." Whitney: "Genealogy of William W. Rice," pp. 52-53.)

WHITNEY

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN WHITNEY, son of Thomas and Mary (Bray) Whitney, was born in 1589, and baptized at St. Margaret's in Westminster, July 20, 1592, and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, June 1, 1673. He probably received a good education for those days in the famous "Westminster School," now St. Peter's College; and on February 22, 1607, was apprenticed to William Pring, of old Bailey, London, of the Merchant Tailors' Company, and on March 13, 1614, at the age of twenty-one, became a full-fledged member. Marrying soon after, he took up his residence at Islesworth-on-the-Thames, opposite Richmond, nine miles from London, where he lived from May, 1619, to January, 1623-24. In the record of persons permitted to embark at the port of London after Christmas, in 1634, in the Rolls Office, Chauncery Lane, we find John Whitney 25, Elinor Whitney 30, John 11, Richard 9, Nathaniel 8, Thomas 6, Jonathan 1. These ages are all too young, as may be seen by the birth dates given below. They embarked in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," in April, 1635, and arrived at Watertown, Massachusetts, in June, 1635, where John Whitney purchased a homelot of sixteen acres; but before 1642 the town had granted him nine other lots, amounting to one hundred ninety-eight acres of land. He was admitted freeman, March 3, 1635-36, and appointed constable by the General Court, June 1, 1641, selectman in 1638 to 1655, inclusive, and town clerk in 1655.

John Whitney married, in England, Elinor, born in 1605, died May 11, 1654. He married (second), September 29, 1669, Judah Clement, who died before April 3, 1673. He portioned his sons before he died.

Children, of first marriage, first six born in England, the rest in Watertown:

1. Mary, baptized May 23, 1619, died young.
2. John, born in 1620; married, in 1642, Ruth Reynolds, daughter of Robert Reynolds.
3. Richard, born in 1626; married, March 19, 1650, Martha Coldam.
4. Nathaniel, born in 1627, nothing further known.
5. Thomas, born in 1629; married, January 11, 1654, Mary Kedal (Kettle).
6. Jonathan, born in 1634; married, October 30, 1656, Lydia Jones.
7. *Joshua,* of whom further.
8. Caleb, born in Watertown; born and died July 12, 1640.
9. Benjamin, born June 6, 1643; married (first) Jane; (second), in 1695, Mary Poor.

II

JOSHUA WHITNEY, son of John and Elinor Whitney, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, July 5, 1635, and died in Groton, Massachusetts, August 7, 1719. He was one of the earliest settlers, an original proprietor and deacon at Groton, Massachusetts, until it was burnt by the Indians in King Philip's War, in the spring of 1676, when he returned to Watertown for a few years. He was elected selectman in Groton in 1681, 1683, 1684, 1687, and 1701; in 1684 he was also constable. Joshua Whitney with his son, Joshua, Jr., served against the Indians in 1691-92.

Joshua Whitney married (first) Lydia; (second) Mary, who died at Groton, March 16, 1671. He married (third), September 30, 1672, Abigail Tarball.

Children, born in Groton, Massachusetts:

1. Joshua, Jr., born June 14, 1666; married (first) Mary; (second) Sarah Fellows.
2. *Sarah,* of whom further.

Children by third marriage:

3. Mary, born July 1, 1675, died December 29, 1749; married Ephraim Pierce.
4. William, born February 28, 1678; married (first) Lydia Pirham; (second) Margaret Myrick.
5. Cornelius, married Sarah Shepherd.
6. David, born in 1682; married Eliza.
7. Martha, married, February 1, 1708, Isaac William, of Newton, Massachusetts.
8. Elizabeth, married, April 17, 1707, Ebenezer Farnsworth.
9. Abigail, married John Hutchins, of Groton.
10. Alice, died before 1721; married Nathaniel Woods, son of Samuel Woods.
11. Hannah, married Thomas Woods, of Groton.
12. Eleanor, married Samuel Shepherd (Shepard).

III

SARAH WHITNEY, daughter of Joshua and Mary Whitney, was born in Groton, Massachusetts, October 10, 1668, and died in Plainfield, Connecticut, after 1730. She married, July 10, 1704, Nathaniel Jewell, Jr. (Jewell III.)

(Pierce Whitney: "Descendants of John Whitney, of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. 11-25.)

First Whitney Royal Descent from William the Conqueror

FIRST six generations same as Eyre Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

VII

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, married (first) Eleanor of Castile.

VIII

PRINCESS JOAN, daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, married Gilbert de Clare.

(George: "Genealogical Tables," Table III.)

IX

ELEANOR DE CLARE, oldest daughter of Gilbert de Clare and Princess Joan, married Hugh Despencer. She was committed to the Tower in 1326.

X

SIR EDWARD LE DESPENCER, son of Hugh and Eleanor (de Clare) le Despencer, married Anne de Ferrers, daughter of Henry, Lord de Ferrers, of Groby.

(Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. IV, pp. 271-72.)

XI

SIR EDMUND LE DESPENCER, son of Sir Edward and Anne (de Ferrers) le Despencer, was summoned to parliament as Baron Despencer, December 15, 1357, to October 6, 1372, and was made Knight of the Garter. He married, in 1361, Elizabeth Burghersh. (*Ibid.*, p. 276.)

XII

MARGARET LE DESPENCER, daughter of Sir Edmund and Elizabeth (Burghersh) le Despencer, married Robert, Lord de Ferrers, of Chartley.

XIII

EDMUND DE FERRERS, son of Robert and Margaret (le Despencer) de Ferrers, married Eleanor or Ellen de la Roche, daughter and co-heir of Thomas de la Roche, of Castle Bromwich.

(Banks: "Baronies in Fee," Vol. II, p. 121.)

XIV

WILLIAM DE FERRERS, son of Edmund, Lord Ferrers of Chartley and Eleanor or Ellen (de la Roche) de Ferrers, married Elizabeth Belknap, daughter of Sir Hamon Belknap.

(Visitations of County Warwick, 1619, p. 279, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XII.)

XV

ANNE DE FERRERS, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Belknap) de Ferrers, married Walter Devereaux.

(Collins: "Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 5.)

XVI

KATHERINE DEVEREAUX, daughter of Walter and Anne (de Ferrers) Devereaux, married Sir James Baskerville.

XVII

SIR WALTER BASKERVILLE, oldest son and heir of Sir James and Katherine (Devereaux) Baskerville, married Anne ap Jenkins, daughter of Morgan ap Jenkins. (Burke: "History of the Commoners," p. 91.)

XVIII

SIR JAMES BASKERVILLE, oldest son of Sir Walter and Anne (Morgan ap Jenkins) Baskerville, married Elizabeth Breynton, daughter of John Breynton, of County Hereford.

XIX

SYBIL BASKERVILLE, daughter of Sir James and Elizabeth (Breynton) Baskerville, married Sir Robert Whitney. (Whitney—English Line—XI.)

(*Ibid.*)

Second Whitney Royal Descent from William the Conqueror

FIRST six generations same as Eyre Royal Descent from William the Conqueror.

VII

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, married (second) Margaret, daughter of Philip II of France.

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th edition. Table IV.)

VIII

EDMUND, of Woodstock, son of Edward I and Margaret of France, married Margaret Wake, daughter of John, Baron Wake.

IX

JOAN, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock and Margaret Wake, married Thomas Holland, Knight of the Garter, Captain General of Brittany, France and Normandy. He died in 1360. (*Ibid.*)

X

THOMAS HOLLAND, Earl of Kent, Baron Holland, married Alice Fitz-Alan, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 417. Burke: "Royal Families," Vol. I, p. xxxvi.)

XI

THOMAS HOLLAND, JR., Earl of Kent, Duke of Surrey, had by Constance Langley, daughter of Prince Edmund de Langley, granddaughter of the Duke of York, a natural daughter, *Eleanor,* of whom further.

XII

ELEANOR, natural child of Thomas Holland, married James Touchett. He was at battle of Blore Heath in 1459.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 768-769.)

XIII

CONSTANCE TOUCHETT, daughter of James and Eleanor Touchett, married Robert Whitney. (Whitney—English line—VIII.)

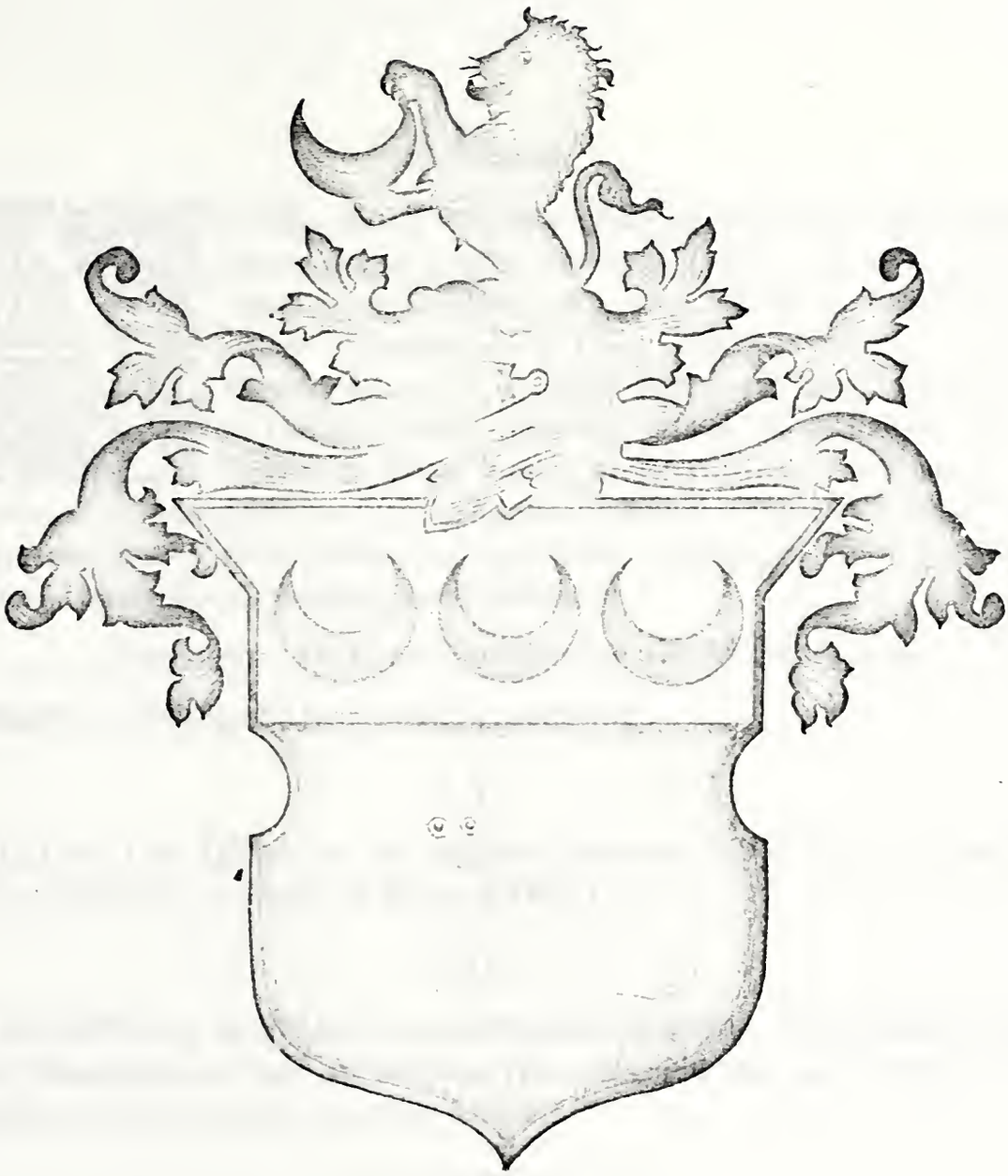
(Collins: "Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 551.)

DEANE (DEAN) ARMS

Arms—Gules, a lion couchant guardant or, on a chief argent three crescents of the field.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant or, holding between his paws a crescent gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



DEANE
(Dean)

Dean

AMONG the interesting class of surnames derived from places is the English surname Dean or Deane. It originated from residence at a dene, or dean, a small, pit-like valley. Thomas de la Dene is in the Hundred Rolls of Hertfordshire, A. D. 1273, and Jacob de la Dene in those of County Kent. The first person of the name known is Robert de Dene, butler to Edward the Confessor. The name is found in Hampshire in 1194, being mentioned in a lawsuit between Ralph de la Dene and Robert de Anvilliers respecting two vigates of land in East Dene, a village of Hampshire, bordering on Wiltshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Pedigree of Deane of Deanelands, Hampshire.

I

RICHARD DE DENE in the reign of Edward III (1327-77), had sons Walter, and *Richard de Dene,* of whom further.

II

RICHARD (2) DE DENE, son of Richard de Dene. He married Isabella Holowell, daughter and heir of William Holowell, and had sons, William, who died childless; and *Richard,* of whom further.

III

RICHARD (3) DE DENE, of Odiham, son of Richard and Isabella (Holowell) de Dene; married Isabel Yonge, daughter of Ralph Yonge, and had *William at Dene,* of whom further.

IV

WILLIAM AT DENE, son of Richard and Isabel (Yonge) de Dene, had *Matthew* (or *Walter*) *at Dene,* of whom further.

V

MATTHEW (or WALTER) AT DENE, son of William at Dene; married Agnes Leeche, daughter and heir of John Leeche, and had sons, John; *James,* of whom further; and Richard.

VI

JAMES AT DENE, son of Matthew and Agnes (Leeche) at Dene; married Amy, and had sons, Christopher, James, Richard; *John,* of whom further; and daughters, Elizabeth, Amy, and Margaret.

VII

JOHN AT DENE, married Margery Dunhurst, of Sussex, and had *Henry,* of whom further; and Richard.

VIII

HENRY DEANE, of Deanelands, Hampshire, son of John and Margery (Dunhurst) at Dene, had confirmed to him and to his cousin, Sir James, 1598, the Deane arms. He married (first) Ann Hall; (second) Alice Berington, and had John, who died childless; *James,* of whom further; William, Elizabeth, Alice, and Mary.

IX

JAMES DEANE, of Deanelands, Hampshire, and Oxenwood, Wiltshire; married (first) Elizabeth Pigot, who died childless; (second) Frances, daughter of Thomas Baynard, of Wanstrow, Somerset.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, p. 261. Waters: "Genealogical Gleaning.")

WALTER DEANE, according to Rev. Samuel Deane, was born in Chard, near Taunton, Somersetshire, England, about 1615, and emigrated about 1627 with his older brother, John (born about 1600, died in 1660; married Alice Strong, of Taunton, Somersetshire), and settled first at Dorchester, Massachusetts. He became freeman, December 4, 1638; both brothers settling in 1639 at Taunton in Plymouth Colony. Walter was deputy from Taunton to the Plymouth General Court, and selectman from 1679 to 1686, inclusive. The brothers lived on the west bank of Taunton River about one mile from the centre of Taun-

ton city, on what is now Dean Street. Walter was a tanner by trade. The latest record of him or his wife is August 20, 1693, when they granted a deed, in which her name appears as Eleanor; her family name was probably Coggan. Documentary evidence indicates that in 1659 he had six children, though only three are certain.

Children, born in Taunton, Plymouth Colony:

1. Joseph, cordwainer, of Taunton, in 1684; of Dighton, in 1728. He died between December 3, 1728, and February 11, 1729, leaving a widow Mary.
2. Ezra, in Taunton; married, December 17, 1676, Bethiah Edson; died between October, 1727, and February, 1732.
3. Benjamin, died between February 2, 1732-33, and April 14, 1725; married, January 6, 1680-81, Sarah Williams.
4. *James,* strongly probable, of whom further.

(Dean: "Genealogy of the Dean Family," pp. 1-46.)

I

JAMES DEANE (apparently), son of Walter Deane, was born at Taunton, 1648-49, and died at Plainfield, Connecticut, May 29, 1725. He learned the trade of blacksmith and iron-worker at Taunton, and then settled for a time at Scituate, Massachusetts. On February 26, 1676, the town of Stonington, Connecticut, voted to donate to James Deane twenty-four acres of land for a house lot, and one hundred acres of commons, to induce him to settle as town blacksmith, and he began work there in 1676, and continued it until 1698, when he sold out to his son, James, and settled at Plainfield, in the Quinnebaug country, where he was elected the first town clerk in 1699. He was a large owner of land in Plainfield and Voluntown.

James Deane married Sarah Tisdale, born at Taunton, in 1648-49, and died at Plainfield, April 26, 1726.

Children, except the first two, born at Stonington, Connecticut:

1. James, born in Scituate, Massachusetts, October 31, 1674.
2. Sarah, born September 4, 1676.
3. John, born May 15, 1678; married, June 10, 1708, Lydia Thatcher.
4. Onesipharus (twin), born March 28, 1680, died in 1680.
5. Mary (twin), born March 28, 1680; married Thomas Thatcher.
6. Frances, born September 8, 1682.
7. William, born September 21, 1684, died October 7, 1684.

8. Hannah, baptized April 4, 1686.
9. William, born September 12, 1689.
10. Nathaniel, baptized April 2, 1693; married, May 17, 1716, Joanna Fisher.
11. *Jonathan,* of whom further.

II

JONATHAN DEAN, son of James and Sarah (Tisdale) Deane, was baptized at Stonington, Connecticut, April 22, 1695, and died at Plainfield, Connecticut, May 18, 1763. He probably moved with his father in 1698 to Plainfield, and owned much land there. He was Plainfield representative in the Connecticut Assembly in 1750, 1751, and 1753; and his name appears among the signers of the church covenant of the First Congregational Church of Plainfield in 1747.

Jonathan Dean married, January 17, 1671, at New London, Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah (Olcott) Douglas, widow of Samuel Douglas, who was published for marriage July 18, 1714, but died March 26, 1715. (Douglas Genealogy, p. 39.)

Children, born in Plainfield, Connecticut:

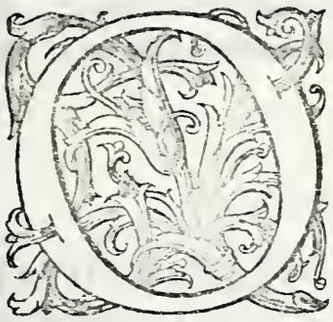
1. *Mary,* of whom further.
2. Ezra, born November 18, 1718.
3. Phineas, born July 19, 1720; married, December 17, 1742, Abigail Clark.
4. Hannah, born March 24, 1722; married, August 11, 1748, Thomas Gallup.
5. Eliphalet, born November 27, 1723, died March 9, 1725.
6. Lemuel, born November 15, 1725; married, June 26, 1746, Mary Lawrence.
7. Tisdale, born November 25, 1729.
8. Elizabeth, born June 5, 1731; married, November 7, 1750, Micajah Adams.
9. Delight, born March 8, 1733.

III

MARY DEAN, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Olcott-Douglas) Dean, was born at Plainfield, Connecticut, January 10, 1717. She married Joshua Jewell. (Jewell IV.)

(Dean: "Genealogy of the Dean Family," pp. 1-46.)

Chapin



RANGE CHAPIN in the "Chapin Genealogy," says:

Samuel Chapin is believed to be the progenitor of all who bear the name in this country. Respecting the history of the family previous to landing here, or the precise time of their arrival, nothing definite is known. The family is probably of Welsh origin, founded on obscure traditions recollected by Calvin Chapin as current in Chicopee, and the prevalence of some Welsh phrases and terms among the people of that place. On a map of England, in the possession of Calvin Chapin, there is in Derbyshire the name Chapin frith (frith meaning a rough, mountainous region of country). This, on another map, is written Chapelin or Chapalin, and he thinks perhaps, they may have been so termed from Chapel, and this name modified into Chapin.

I

DEACON SAMUEL CHAPIN, son of John and Phillipe (Easton) Chapin, was baptized in Paignton, England, October 8, 1598. It is known that Deacon Samuel resided in other places before going to Springfield, Massachuchetts, in 1642. He took the freeman's oath at Dorchester, Massachusetts, previous to that date. In the life of Springfield, he held a very important place. On October 10, 1652, Deacon Samuel Chapin was appointed a magistrate, his commission being extended indefinitely from 1654. He also served as a selectman. He became closely identified with public enterprise and also with the carrying forward of the church, for together with Deacon Wright, Mr. Holyoke and Henry Burt, he is chosen in 1657 "to carry on the work of the Sabbath" in the interim between pastorates. For so officiating he is allowed forty pounds a year. He died November 11, 1675, just one month after the burning of Springfield in the dreadful attack by the Indians in the dreaded days of King Philip's War.

Deacon Samuel Chapin married, February 9, 1623, at Paignton, Devonshire, England, Cicely Penny, daughter of Henry and Jane Penny, baptized February 21, 1601, at Paignton, died February 8, 1682-83, at Springfield, Massachusetts.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage." Chapin Book, Vol. I, p. 1.)

Children, order of birth not known:

1. *Japhet,* of whom further.
2. Henry, died August 15, 1718.
3. Catherine, born before April 6, 1639, died February 4, 1712.
4. David, baptized January 4, 1624, died August, 1672.
5. Josiah, born 1634, died September 10, 1726.
6. Sarah, born before April 6, 1630, died August 5, 1684.
7. Hannah, baptized December 2, 1644, died May 31, 1719.

("Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 1.)

II

JAPHET CHAPIN, son of Deacon Samuel and Cicely (Penny) Chapin, was baptized in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 16, 1642, and died at Springfield, Massachusetts, February 20, 1712. He probably resided for a time in Milford, Connecticut, but John Pynchon deeded land in Springfield to him in 1669. He lived at what is now Chicopee. He was in the battle with the Indians at Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, May 19, 1676, in King Philip's War. (Bodge: "Soldiers in King Philip's War," p. 251.) He was a deacon in the church at Springfield.

Japhet Chapin married (first), July 22, 1664, Abilenah Cooley, born in 1642, died November 17, 1710, daughter of Samuel Cooley, of Milford, Connecticut. He married (second), May 31, 1711, Dorothy Root, of Enfield, Connecticut.

Children, all by first marriage, born in Springfield, Massachusetts:

1. Samuel, born July 4, 1665, died October 19, 1729.
2. Sarah, born March 15, 1668, died November 23, 1747.
3. Thomas, born May 20, 1671, died August 27, 1755.
4. John, born May 14, 1674, died June 1, 1759.
5. *Ebenezer,* of whom further.
6. Hannah, born June 21, died July 7, 1679.
7. Hannah, born July 18, 1680, died September 30, 1765.
8. David, born November 16, 1682, died July 17, 1772.
9. Jonathan, born February 20, 1685, died March 1, 1686.
10. Jonathan, born September 23, 1688, died February 23, 1761.

(*Ibid.*)

III

EBENEZER CHAPIN, son of Japhet and Abilenah (Cooley) Chapin, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, June 26, 1677, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, December 13, 1772, aged ninety-five years. He is buried in Enfield Cemetery. He married (first), December 1, 1702, Ruth Janes. (Janes III.) He married (second), October 12, 1738, Mrs. Abigail (Strong) Church, born November 23, 1690, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Clapp) Strong.

Children, born in Enfield, all by first marriage:

1. Rachel, born August 27, 1703, died March 8, 1777.
2. Ebenezer, Jr., born September 23, 1705, died March 31, 1751(7?).
3. Noah, born October 25, 1707, died August 23, 1787.
4. Seth, born February 28, 1709, died February 22, 1807.
5. Catherine, born January 4, 1711, died about 1786; married an Ellsworth.
6. Moses, born August 24, 1712, died November 3, 1793.
7. Aaron, born September 28, 1714, died April 19, 1808.
8. Elias, born October 22, 1716, died September 6, 1791.
9. Reuben, born September 13, 1718, died June 1, 1793.
10. *Charles,* of whom further.
11. David, born August 18, 1722, died September 15, 1762.
12. Elisha, born April 18, 1725, died in 1726.
13. Phineas, born June 30, 1726, will proved April 6, 1756. (*Ibid.*)

IV

CHARLES CHAPIN, son of Ebenezer and Ruth (Janes) Chapin, was born at Enfield, Connecticut, December 26, 1720, and died at East Bloomfield, New York, January 21, 1813. He settled first in Salisbury, Connecticut. After 1790, he removed to East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New York. He married, August 13, 1751, Anna Camp, of Guilford, Connecticut.

Children, born at Salisbury, Connecticut:

1. Anna.
2. Charles C.
3. *Phineas,* of whom further.
4. David, born in 1761, died in 1821.
5. Ruth.
6. Rhoda.

7. Oliver.
8. Lucy, born January 23, 1768.
9. Phebe, born April 22, 1770, died October 24, 1846.
10. Chloe, born April 19, 1772, died April 23, 1813.
11. Abigail, born July 30, 1774.
12. Herman, born August 6, 1776, died March 14, 1843.
13. Huldah, born April 7, died April 18, 1778.
14. Luther, born May 26, 1779, died in Indiana.

("Chapin Book," Vol. I, p. 45.)

V

PHINEAS CHAPIN, son of Charles and Anna (Camp) Chapin, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, February 16, 1757, and died there February 12, 1816, buried at Chapinville, Connecticut. He married, May 14, 1783, in Salisbury, Love Hurd, baptized September 9, 1759, died April 15, 1844, daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Graham) Hurd. (Hurd VII.)

Children, born at Salisbury, Connecticut:

1. Love, born September 3, 1784, died August 10, 1793.
2. Abiel, born November 16, 1786, died August 18, 1832.
3. Phineas, born March 7, 1789, died March 28, 1865.
4. *Mary*, of whom further.
5. Andrew, born April 12, 1795, died February 11, 1826.
6. Graham Hurd, born February 19, 1799, died September 2, 1843.
7. Henry, born August 21, 1800, died June 4, 1808.

(*Ibid.*, p. 171. Cothren: "History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 547, 573, 575.)

VI

MARY CHAPIN, daughter of Phineas and Love (Hurd) Chapin, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, November 25, 1791, and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 9, 1860. She married (first), at Chapinville, Connecticut, Ezra Jewell. (Jewell VI.) She married (second) John Ashley Dutcher, of Salisbury, Connecticut. She married (third) Lewis Mills. (*Ibid.*)

JANES ARMS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant azure, between three escallops gules.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion azure, holding an escallop gules.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Janes

Janes

THE family name, Jane, Jayne, and the possessive Janes, originated from the christen name Jan, common among the Flemish clothmakers, whose introduction was begun by William the Conqueror, a colony settling in Pembrokeshire, and continued by his successors, especially Edward III, and Jan for John was also favored in Northern England. Janne de Lordig is in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford, A. D. 1273. Thomas Jan, Jane, or Janne, was Bishop of Norwich, 1599. Robert and William Janes are in Kirby's Quest, Somersetshire, first of Edward III (1327). Guido Janes accompanied Henry II when he went to England in 1154, and is said to have received from him the manor of Kirtling; but the grant of arms belongs rather to his grandson, Geoffrey Janes, who, about 1204, aided Baldwin, Count of Flanders, in obtaining Jerusalem in a crusade, and in becoming its king. Geoffrey, after his return to England, made three pilgrimages with his son, Guido, or Guy, to the Holy Land, in evidence of which the three escallops shells, the proof of such a pilgrimage, commemorated in the coat-of-arms. Geoffrey, by his marriage to Eleanor, heiress of Sir Richard Penruddock, acquired the lands of Botalock in Cornwall. The Kirtling estates are still in the Janes family.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Janes: "The Janes Family," pp. 27-29.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

WILLIAM JANES or JEANES, born in County Essex, England, about 1610, joined the Davenport company, which reached Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1637, and continued on to Quinnipiac in April, 1638, naming their settlement New Haven. For about seventeen years William Jeanes was a conspicuous citizen and a beloved teacher, not only of elementary education, but of the doctrines

of the Bible, imparting the best intellectual culture and the highest moral tone to the youth of the colony, excepting for a few months, in 1652, when he taught in Wethersfield. He was granted a home lot in October, 1639, on the corner of the present Chapel and Church streets, where he built his homestead. In 1643 he made returns of five persons in his family, and an estate of £150. In 1648 he was a member of the General Court. In March, 1648-49, he sold his house and lot to John Meggs. About 1656 he joined the company, then emigrating to found Northampton, Massachusetts, on the Connecticut, about eighteen miles above Springfield, where he was admitted an inhabitant by vote, June 25, 1657. January 10, 1658, the town elected him recorder of lands, and he was continued in office in the ensuing years; the town also voted him £10 town stock per year for teaching, he receiving also fourpence per week tuition for teaching the primer and sixpence per week for teaching how to cast accounts. Besides, he was a teaching elder, and in the absence of the minister, conducted the religious services of the Sabbath. The town granted to him, June 17, 1660, a house lot of two acres, on which he built his house. He was among the first settlers at Northfield, Massachusetts, where on the first Sabbath after the arrival of the first colony in 1673, believed to be the first Sunday in June, he preached the first sermon, under the shade of an oak. On the driving out of the Northfield Colony by the Indians in the autumn of 1675, in King Philip's War, he returned to Northampton, where he spent his last days, dying September 20, 1690. He married (first), in England, Mary, who died April 4, 1662, at Northampton. He married (second), November 20, 1662, Hannah (Bascom) Broughton, widow of John Broughton, and daughter of Thomas Bascom. She died in March, 1681. He had sixteen children, but of the twelve by the first marriage, only approximate birth-dates are known, as the record of Ruth only has been found.

(Janes: "The Janes Family," pp. 31-35, 61.)

Children, second through ninth, born in New Haven; tenth through sixteenth in Northampton:

1. Joseph, born in 1636 in England; died February 26, 1694, unmarried.
2. Elisha, born in 1639, died February 11, 1662.
3. Nathaniel, born in 1641, died January 22, 1662.
4. *Abel,* of whom further.
5. Abigail, born in 1647.
6. Ruth, born February 15, 1650; married (first) John Searl; (second) Nathaniel Alexander.

7. Jacob, born in 1652, died October 28, 1675.
8. William, born in 1654; married, in 1685, Sarah Clark.
9. Rebecca, born in 1656, died unmarried; lived with William.
10. Jeremiah, born in 1658, died in Northampton in 1675.
11. Ebenezer, born in 1659, killed by Indians at Northfield, September 2, 1675.
12. Jonathan, born in 1661; killed by Indians, Northfield, September 2, 1675.

Children of second marriage:

13. Samuel, born October 9, 1663; married (first) Elizabeth Smead; (second) Sarah Hinsdale.
14. Hepzibah, born February 13, 1665.
15. Hannah, born October 5, 1669.
16. Benjamin, born September 30, 1672; married, in 1692, Hannah.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 78-79.)

II

ABEL JANES, son of William and Mary Janes or Jeanes, was born at New Haven in 1644-45, and died in Lebanon, Connecticut, December 18, 1718. He lived in Northampton most of the time until 1706, as he is mentioned in a deed of May 28, 1705, as of Northampton, but soon after settled in Lebanon, Connecticut, his residence shown in a deed of March, 1746. He married, November 4, 1679, Mary Judd, born in 1656, died April 24, 1735, daughter of William Judd, of Farmington, Connecticut.

Children, born in Northampton, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born October 8, 1680; married (first), May 16, 1700, Benjamin King, of Northampton; (second) Jonathan Graves, of Hadley.
2. *Ruth,* of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, born July 22, 1684.
4. Elisha, born in 1686; married a Mindwell.
5. Sarah, born in 1689; married, December 19, 1701, Waitstill Strong.
6. William, born in 1692; married, June 5, 1712, Abigail Loomis.
7. Esther, born in 1695; married Stephen Hunt, of Lebanon, who died in 1779.

8. Noah, born November 30, 1697, died unmarried.
9. Rachel, born March 26, 1700.
10. Bathsheba, born April 8, 1703.

(Janes: "The Janes Family," p. 60.)

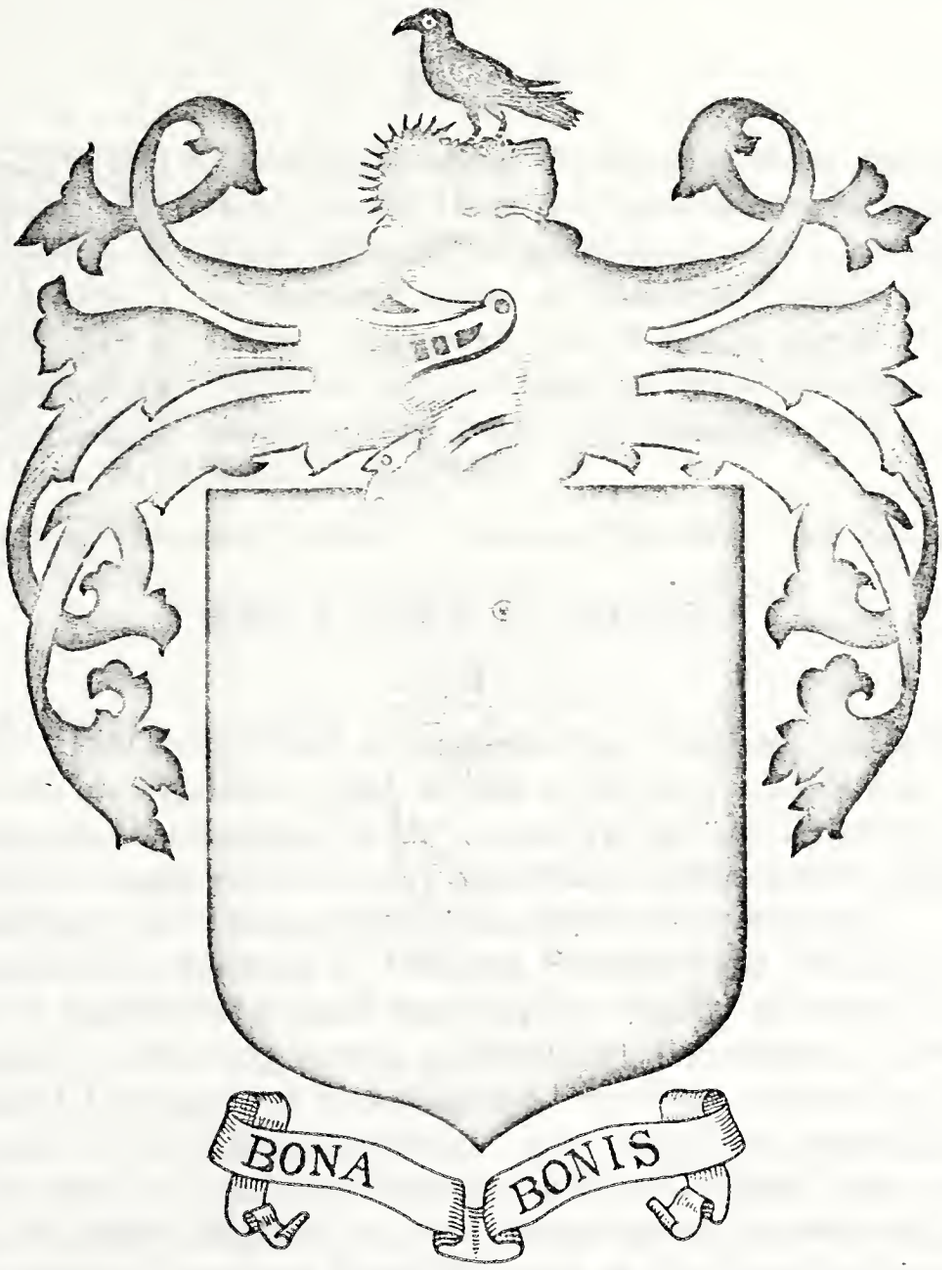
III

RUTH JANES, daughter of Abel and Mary (Judd) Janes, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, June 5, 1682, and died at Enfield, Connecticut, January 18, 1736. She married Ebenezer Chapin. (Chapin III.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 95-96.)

HURD ARMS

Arms—Gules, a lion rampant or.
Crest—On a garb of wheat a crow proper.
Motto—*Bona bonis.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")



Hurd

Hurd

OF Old English origin, the surname Hurd, variously spelled Herd, Heard, Hird, is of occupational derivation, that is from "the herd" or cattle-tender. It is frequently found in compound names as Shepherd, Coward, Oxenherd or Calvery, Calveherd. A Robert le Herde is in County Suffolk in 1273, a Richard le Herde in County Cambridge about the same time. The Yorkshire Poll Tax shows in 1379 an Alanus Hyrd, and a Nicolaus Hyrd.

(American Historical Society: "American Families," Vol. XX, p. 211.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JOHN HURD was born in Somersetshire, England, and came to New England with his sons before 1640, settling at Windsor, Connecticut. He was a man of education and influence in his community, and was a civil engineer. His name appears in many places in early histories of Connecticut in relation to survey or platting of land grants. About 1640 he moved to Stratford.

Historians of the towns of Windsor, Stratford and Woodbury have disagreed as to whether John Hurd was father or brother of Adam Hurd, whose name appears on the early records of Stratford, Connecticut. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," considers him brother of John I, but the author of the "Hurd Genealogy" says "that close research proves that John of Windsor had two sons, Adam and John, of Windsor, who were born in England; for Adam, the older one, was of legal age and owned town lots among the first grants in Stratford, while the name of John does not appear until a little later as a land owner, still he was near the age of his older brother, Adam, for both had married and each had a son John, who were married in Stratford on the same day, December 10, 1662."

Soon after his arrival in Stratford with his two sons, John Hurd was

appointed in 1644 by the General Court with William Judson to solicit money for "maytenance of Scollars" at Cambridge. In 1649 he was chosen deputy to the General Court on a committee to view land desired by the town of Fairfield for enlargement of their territory, and in May, 1650, the report being favorable, their bounds were extended to the Saugatauk River.

The citizens of Stratford built a barricade against the Indians, around a small lot where the church was located, and this fortification was known as "every man's fence," but each man was owner of the part which he built, and as proof of the physical strength and energy of the early Hurd ancestors, the records show that John and Adam Hurd owned the greater part of "every man's fence." Name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Adam,* of whom further.
2. John, born in 1613, died in Stratford, February 4, 1681.

II

ADAM HURD, son of John Hurd, was born in Somersetshire, England, in 1611, and died in Stratford, Connecticut. He came to Stratford, among the first settlers, and was residing there in 1644. He married Hannah Bartram, daughter of John Bartram (Betram-Bertrant).

III

JOHN HURD, 2D, son of Adam and Hannah (Bartram) Hurd, died at Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1683. He married, December 10, 1662, Anna Judson, widow of Joshua Judson.

Children, born at Stratford, Connecticut:

1. Judson (twin), born December 10, 1663.
2. Sarah (twin), born December 10, 1663.
3. Joseph, born February 9, 1665; removed to Woodbury; married Jane.
4. *Benjamin,* of whom further.
5. Ebenezer, born November 9, 1668; married Sarah Lane, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Pickett) Lane; removed to Killingworth.
6. Ruth, born February 20, 1670.
7. John, born August 17, 1673, died April 27, 1773; married Elizabeth.

(Hurd: "History and Genealogy of the Family of Hurd." Cothren: "History of Ancient Woodbury," Vol. I, pp. 570-77.)

IV

BENJAMIN HURD, son of John and Anna (Judson) Hurd, was born in Stratford, Connecticut, February 16, 1666-67, and died at Woodbury, Connecticut, in 1754. He married Sarah Kimberly, daughter of Abraham Kimberly.

Children, born in Woodbury, Connecticut:

1. John, baptized in August, 1691.
2. Benjamin, born in March, 1693, died in 1783; married Hannah, who died February 29, 1756.
3. *Nathan,* of whom further.
4. Abraham, born January 12, 1697; married, February 11, 1720, Martha Mitchell.
5. David, born in July, 1701, died in 1758; married, January 6, 1723, Abigail Curtiss.
6. Zadoe, baptized in January, 1704; married Esther, who died February 15, 1743.
7. Thaddeus.
8. Ann, born October 20, 1706; married, June 11, 1729, Wait Hinman.
9. Adam, born September 26, 1708, died in 1756; married, February 23, 1732, Elizabeth Hinman.

V

NATHAN HURD, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Kimberly) Hurd, was baptized at Woodbury, in July, 1694, died in Woodbury, in 1779. He was a private in Captain Ebenezer Davis' company, of Woodbury, and was in the expedition that marched to Fort William Henry, New York, in the French and Indian War, in August, 1757. (His son Nathan was captain of the Eighth Company of the First Battalion (Colonel Sillimans), Wadsworth's brigade in 1776). He married, November 7, 1718, Eunice Hinman.

("Connecticut Men in the Revolution," p. 393.)

Children, born at Woodbury, Connecticut:

1. Experience, baptized September 20, 1719.
2. Nathan, born December 21, 1720, died January 10, 1721.
3. Mary, born December 6, 1721; married, in 1747, Daniel Dudley.
4. Nathan, born September 29, 1723, died in 1723.
5. *Gideon,* of whom further.

6. Amos, born in 1726, died in French and Indian War, November 29, 1759; married July 27, 1757.
7. Nathan, born August 4, 1727; married, April 20, 1748, Anna Mitchell; captain in the Revolution in 1776.
8. Eunice, born August 9, 1731.
9. Annis, born March 1, 1733; married Richard, father of Judge Nathaniel Smith.

VI

GIDEON HURD, son of Nathan and Eunice (Hinman) Hurd, was born at Woodbury, Connecticut, August 22, 1724, and was reported "Missing," December 7, 1777, from Granger's company, Revolutionary soldier. He married, May 20, 1752, Sarah Graham. (Graham—American Line—II.)

Children:

1. Andrew, born March 4, 1753, died unmarried.
2. Molly, baptized October 20, 1754.
3. Graham, baptized March 27, 1757.
4. *Love*, of whom further.
5. Gideon, baptized June 14, 1761, killed in the Revolution, aged seventeen.
6. Abigail, baptized October 3, 1763; married Joseph Root.
7. Chauncy, baptized in 1765, went West.
8. Sarah, baptized in 1769; married Evits Moody, of Washington, Connecticut.
9. Isaiah, baptized April 21, 1771; married Eunice Miner.
10. William, baptized June 20, 1773; married Mabel Root.
11. Eunice, baptized October 22, 1775; married Deacon Gideon Smith.
12. Ruth.

("Connecticut Men in the Revolution," p. 162.)

VII

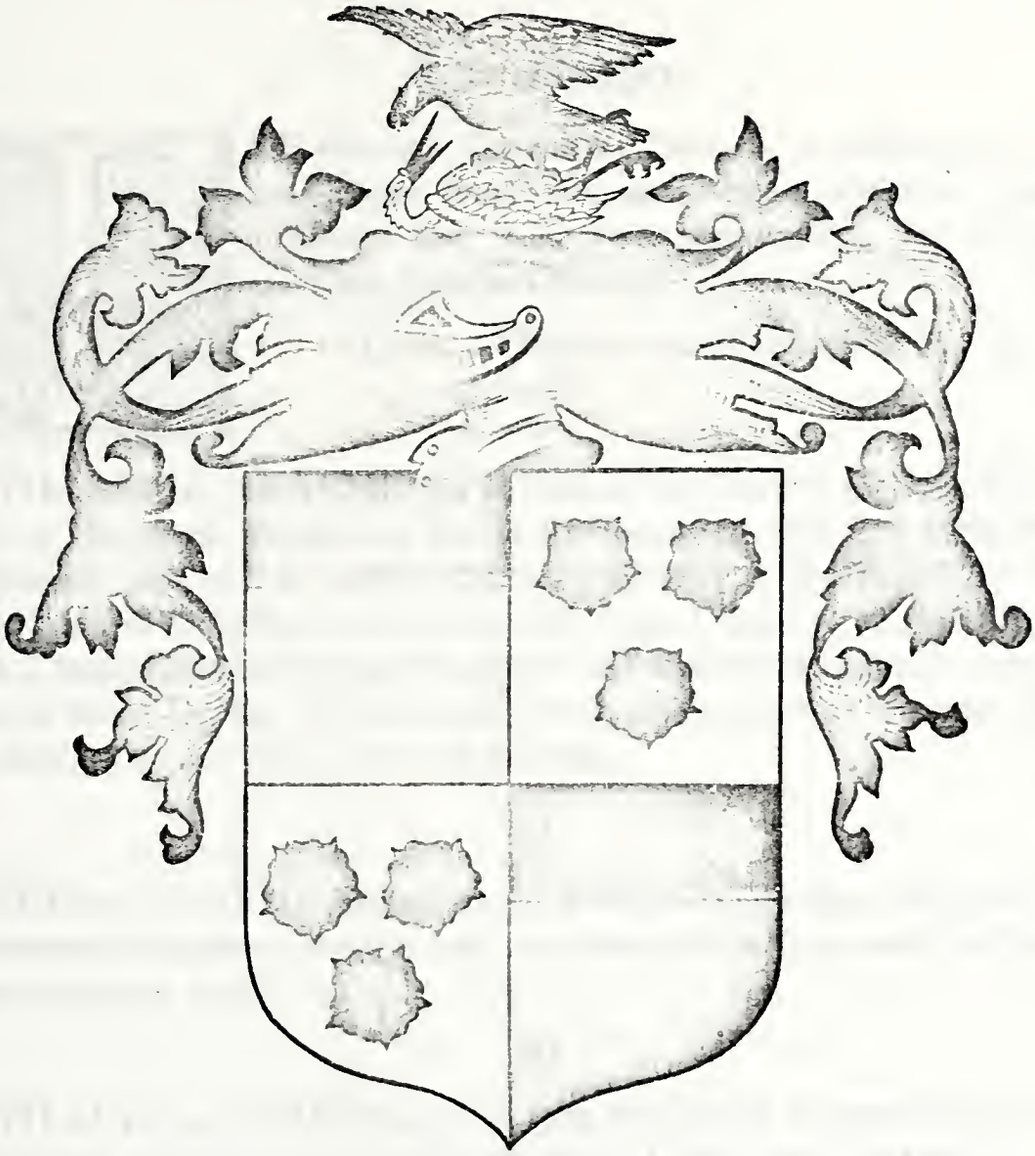
LOVE HURD, daughter of Gideon and Sarah (Graham) Hurd, was baptized in Woodbury, Connecticut, September 9, 1759. She married Phineas Chapin, of Salisbury, Connecticut. (Chapin V.)

GRAHAM ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, or, on a chief sable, three escallops of the field, for Graham; 2d and 3d, argent, three roses gules, for Montrose.

Crest—A falcon proper beaked and armed or, killing a stork argent, armed gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")



Graham

Graham

THE surname Graeme or Graham, according to Lower, are variations from the same origin, which he suggests is Graham near Kesteven, Lincolnshire, but according to Graeme from de Graeme.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica," pp. 135-36.)

I

WILLIAM DE GRAEME is a witness to the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Holyrood, founded by David I of Scotland; the first authentic record of a Graeme; and he is a witness also to the Charter of Durham Priory in 1139, and the lands of Charleton and Burrowfield, near Glasgow; the lordship of Kinaber in County Kincardine, and the lands of Abercorn and Dalkeith, were granted to him by King David. He had sons, Peter, line extinct in the male line in the fifth generation; and *John,* of whom further.

II

JOHN DE GRAEME, second son of William de Graeme, witnessed a charter of Newbottle Monastery in 1170, and was present at a Court held by King Alexander at Alyth in 1200.

III

WILLIAM DE GRAEME, son of John de Graeme, is mentioned in a charter of Alexander of Seton, confirmed by William II "the Lion," in 1200.

IV

SIR DAVID DE GRAEME, son of William de Graeme, was the first to hold lands near Montrose, and was confirmed by William, the Lion, in the inheritance of Kinober, Charlton, and Borrowfield in Forfarshire; and also obtained lands in Midlothian from his cousin, Henry, of Dalkeith. He had sons, *David,* of whom further; Patrick, Thomas, and William.

V

SIR DAVID (2) DE GRAEME, oldest son of Sir David de Graeme, is known as Sir David of Dundaff, having obtained a charter of Dundaff and Strathcarren from the Earl of Dunbar; the charter of confirmation by Alexander II, is dated at Scone, 1237. He was witness to charter of the lands of Dunipace to St. Mary's Church of Cambus, and was a guarantee in a treaty with Henry IV, in 1244. He married Agnes.

VI

SIR DAVID (3) DE GRAEME, son of David and Agnes de Graeme, had charters of all his lands ratified to him under the Great Seal of Alexander III, and obtained, about 1260, the barony of Kincardine in County Perth, from Malise, Earl of Strathearn, having married his sister Annabella in 1242; children of Robert, fourth Earl of Strathearn. He was also sheriff of the county of Berwick. He had sons, *Patrick,* of whom further; John, and David. Sir John, a companion of Sir William Wallace, was killed at the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298; and Sir David was one of the arbiters for John Baliol in his competition for the Scottish crown, A. D. 1292.

He married, before 1268, Muriel, co-heiress of Byset, of Lovat, in Invernesshire.

VII

SIR PATRICK GRAEME or GRAYM, oldest son of Sir David and Muriel de Graeme, negotiated in 1281 the marriage of Prince Alexander, son of Alexander III, with Margaret, daughter of Guy, Earl of Flanders, and on October 17, 1282, as sheriff of Strieveling (Stirling), was witness to a charter of the whole lands of Badinath and the abbot and convent of Cambuskenneth; and in 1284 sat in the Parliament at Scone. He was killed at the battle of Dunbar, April 28, 1296, fighting in defense of Scotland. He left *David,* of whom further; Sir John; and a daughter married to Sir William Donmund.

VIII

SIR DAVID (4) DE GRAYM, oldest son of Sir Patrick Graeme or Graym, was at the death of his father, taken prisoner to England, but released in 1297, on condition that he should aid England in her foreign wars. He obtained grants of many lands from King Robert Bruce, for zealous services in support of the King, and exchanged his lands of Cardross in Dunbartonshire, for the lands of Montrose in Forfarshire; and died soon after 1300. His son,

IX

SIR DAVID (5) DE GRAYM died soon after 1327; guarantor of a treaty with England, 1322.

X

SIR DAVID (6) DE GRAYM or GRAHAM, son of Sir David de Graym, was a steady friend to King David, son of Robert Bruce, and was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, but was released before 1354, when he was one of the magnates employed to negotiate the release of King David. He died after 1379, leaving a son and daughter. For the first time the spelling of the name as Graham appears in the signing of his name to charters to the convent of Cambuskenneth, January 27, 1361.

XI

SIR PATRICK GRAHAM, son of Sir David de Graym or Graham, was hostage for the ransom of King David Bruce in 1357, and does not appear on record as successor to his father until 1404. He married (first) Maud (Matilda), by whom he had *William,* of whom further; and a daughter Maud (Matilda), who married Sir John Drummond. He married (second) Euphame Steward, daughter of Sir John Steward, of Rolston, who was brother to King Robert II. By her he had: 1. Sir Patrick, of Elieston, who married Euphame, sole heir of the Earl of Strathearn; their son, Malise, lost his earldom, but obtained the earldom of Menteith. 2. Sir Robert. 3. David. 4. Alexander. Sir Patrick Graham witnessed a charter, May 6, 1400, but died soon after.

XII

SIR WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of Sir Patrick and Maud (Matilda) Graham, held the ancient inheritance of Kincardine, and a charter of entail from Robert, Duke of Albany, of the lands of Auld Montrose, dated February, 1407. He married (first) Mariota Oliphant, daughter of Sir John Oliphant, of Aberdalgy, by whom he had *Alexander,* of whom further; and John. After her death, he married (second), about 1400, the Lady Mariot Stewart, daughter of Robert III, and widow of George, Earl of Angus, and of Sir James Kennedy, of Glenure, and had by her five sons, all of whose descendants are entitled to wear the double tressure. 1. Robert, of Strathcarron, ancestor of the Grahams of Fintry and Claverhouse. 2. Patrick, Archbishop of St. Andrews. 3. William, ancestor of the Graemes of Garvock and Balgowan. 4. Harry. 5. Walter, from whom the Grahams of Knockdolian descended.

XIII

ALEXANDER GRAHAM, oldest son of Sir William and Mariota (Oliphant) Graham, died before 1444, and during the lifetime of his father, leaving sons, *Patrick,* of whom further; and Alexander.

XIV

SIR PATRICK GRAHAM, son of Alexander Graham, succeeded his grandfather, and was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency during the minority of James II, and was created a Lord of Parliament in 1445, with the title of Lord Graeme. He appears in a charter of January 13, 1460, but died in January, 1465, leaving, by his wife Elizabeth, a son *William,* of whom further; and a daughter Katherine, who married Sir Humphrey Moray, of Abercairny.

XV

WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of Sir Patrick and Elizabeth Graham, succeeded his father in 1465 as second Lord Graeme, and died in 1472. He married Lady Anne Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Angus, and had *William,* of whom further; George, Jean, and Christian.

XVI

WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of William and Anne (Douglas) Graham, became third Lord Graham in 1472, and in 1501 bought the barony of Inchbrakie. For his service as commander for James III, he was rewarded by James IV, by promotion March 3, 1504, to be Earl of Montrose. He married (first) Annabella, daughter of John, Lord Drummond, by whom a son and heir, *William,* of whom further, was born. He married (second) Janet Edmonston, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonston, of Duntreath, by whom he had Margaret, who married William, oldest son of the second Earl of Lennox; Elizabeth, married, in 1513, Walter, master of Drummond; Nichola, married, in 1539, John Moray, of Abercairny, her first cousin. He married (third) Christian Wane, by whom he had Patrick, of Inchbrakie, ancestor of Graham, of Bucklyvie; and Andrew, first Protestant Bishop of Dumblane.

XVII

WILLIAM GRAHAM, son of William and Annabella (Drummond) Graham, was second Earl of Montrose, and married Janet, daughter of William

Keith, Earl Marshall, and had Robert, killed at the battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547, leaving a son John, third Earl; Alexander; William; Mungo; and five daughters. With later Earls of Montrose, our line is known to have no connection, nor is it traced in the direct line of the Graeme and Graham branches in Graeme's "Or and Sable"; but evidently it was from a Graham, and not directly from a Graeme branch, that Andrew Graham proceeded to Belfast, the capital of County Antrim, Ulster Province, Ireland.

(Graeme: "Or and Sable"; a book of the Graemes and Grahams. Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. IV, pp. 209-13.)

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

REVEREND JOHN GRAHAM, son of Andrew Graham, descended from the Grahams of Kincardine and Montrose, was born in Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, September 20, 1694, died in Woodbury, Connecticut, second parish, now Southbury, December 11, 1774. Some say he died on a visit to Thetford, Vermont. He was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, March 10, 1714, and studied medicine and theology at Edinburgh. He joined a company emigrating from the valley of the Bann, between counties Antrim and Londonderry in the northeastern part of Ireland, and with six to eight hundred Scotch Presbyterians, emigrated in five ships, arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, August 4, 1718. He resided first at Exeter, New Hampshire, where he married, January 8, 1720, Love, born in August, 1702, but died after a few years of married life. He married (second) Abigail Chauncy. (Chauncy IV.) He settled as the first minister in Stafford, Connecticut, May 25, 1723, where he was pastor until 1731. After a short residence at Lebanon, Connecticut, he settled in Woodbury, second parish, January 17, 1733, where he remained pastor until his death. He was a learned theologian, a consistent and devoted pastor, revered for his piety, and widely influential in church affairs. He made during his ministry, two visits to England and Scotland, each a successful mission to procure books for Yale College.

Children of first marriage:

1. John, Jr., graduate of Yale College in 1740, pastor of West Suffield, Connecticut, and died in 1796. His son, Sylvester (1794-1851) was a noted lecturer, "Graham Lectures on the Science of Human Life," and "Bread and Breadmaking," published; and his name given to "Graham Bread" from unbolted flour.

Children of second marriage:

2. Robert, successful physician at White Plains, New York, and Judge of the Common Pleas and of the Admiralty Court.
3. Chauncy, graduate of Yale in 1747; pastor of Fishkill, New York; died in 1784.
4. Andrew, famous physician, surgeon in the Revolution, prisoner of war, 1776-81; died in 1785; married, January 5, 1753, Martha Curtis.
5. Elizabeth, married, in 1744, Daniel Ball.
6. Love, baptized October 5, 1732; married (first) John Brinkerhoff; (second) Rev. Jonathan Lie, first minister settled at Salisbury, Connecticut, November 23, 1744; sons, Chauncy Lee, D. D., and Robert, and daughter Love.
7. *Sarah,* of whom further.
8. Abigail, born March 13, 1737, died young.
9. Richard Crough, born March 11, 1739; graduated at Yale College in 1760; died in 1771, leaving a son, William D.
10. *Abigail,* born August 23, 1741; married, in 1772, John Hinman.

II

SARAH GRAHAM, daughter of Rev. John and Abigail (Chauncy) Graham, was born in Woodbury, Connecticut, March 18, 1735. She married, May 20, 1752, Gideon Hurd. (Hurd VI.)

(Cothren: "History of Ancient Woodbury," Vol. I, pp. 545-54. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. X, p. 275. Fowler: "Memorials of the Chaunceys," pp. 228-31.)

RUSSELL ARMS

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules on a chief sable three escallops of the first.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Russell

Russell

VERY diverse are the two derivations according to the surname Russell. The one asserts that it is the diminutive of Rous, and was a nick-name given to one with hair or complexion of reddish brown. The nick-name became the hereditary surname. The other theory traces the family back to the Lords of Rosel, an ancient fief in Normandy, and to one Hugh de Rosel, a benefactor of the Abbey of Caen. He came into England with the Conqueror and was given possessions in County Dorset, England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JOHN RUSSELL was born about 1739 or 1740. The place of his birth is unrecorded, but was probably Connecticut, although there is a possibility that he came directly from England. He settled in White Plains, New York. John Russell was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and gave his life to his country, being killed during the struggle. He married Olive Van Dusen Pew, born April 3, 1742, died October 24, 1805.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Isaac.
3. Samuel.
4. Eli.
5. Jerusha.
6. Polly.
7. Anna.
8. Jane.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 294.)

II

SERGEANT JOHN RUSSELL, JR., son of John and Olive Van Dusen (Pew) Russell, was born October 17, 1761, and died May 22, 1843 (family records say 1840). He served in the Westchester County regiment in the Revolutionary War from the fall of 1779 to the close of the war, drawing a pension. His position in the army was that of a sergeant of artillery of the New York line, and he was for some time on the staff of the commander-in-chief. He married Charity Evarts. (Evarts VI.)

Children:

1. *William Pew*, of whom further.
2. John, born May 25, 1789, date of death unknown.
3. Mary, born October 9, 1791, died March 18, 1859.
4. Hiram, born February 21, 1793, died October 3, 1819.
5. Fatima, born January 19, 1795, died October 26, 1864.
6. Solyman, born January 23, 1797, died May 22, 1828.
7. Charity, born December 3, 1799, died December 15, 1855.
8. Thomas Jefferson, born April 30, 1801, died July 24, 1802.
9. Olive Van Dusen, born August 14, 1804, died November 12, 1857.
10. Catherine Cornelia, born April 3, 1807, died May 19, 1846.
11. Charles Evarts, born October 25, 1808, date of death unknown.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 296-97.)

III

HONORABLE WILLIAM PEW RUSSELL, son of John and Charity (Evarts) Russell, was born in Litchfield County, Connecticut, March 29, 1788. He was brought up upon the estate of his father, a man of influence who gradually freed all of his slaves, many of them, however, remaining with him in spite of this. The place was in Wetang (Witang, Weatogue), and was a large and flourishing one. William Pew Russell received the best education the times afforded, continuing in addition to the fundamental studies, by the taking up of a complete legal course at the Milton Law School in Litchfield, Connecticut, graduating from this institution with honor. The school is noted as the first law school of America, having been founded by Chief Justice Tapping Reeve at the close of the Revolutionary War. Mr. Russell, however, decided not to follow the law, but instead became a civil engineer. Later, he decided to enter the iron business, and

his firm is noted for the manufacture of the famous "Russell" anchors, which found a market with the United States government for many years.

Great honors and many public offices came to Mr. Russell. Among them may be noted his election to the office of magistrate of the town of Salisbury, and his election to the General Assembly in 1837.

Hon. William Pew Russell became widely known as an administrator of estates. His great business sagacity with his legal training and his fine personal probity made him most admirably fitted for this position of trust, and his residence in the midst of a country of large estates to be sub-divided, gave him ample field for such work.

As a father he gave to his children wise care and affection, affording them very unusual educational advantages, especially in the case of his daughters. To the latter, in an age when the education of women received far less attention than that of men, he held up the advantages of knowledge obtained by study and reading. The ideals thus placed before his family were productive of marked attainment and success in the lives of his children.

Rev. Mr. Wainwright, speaking at the funeral service of Mr. Russell, paid to his memory the following tribute:

> Perhaps no man—certainly no living man—has had more to do in your councils than he. Several times he has represented you in the legislature. He has been your Senator, and various offices of trust did he fill with signal ability. Mr. Russell was not a man of many words. His judgments were formed with deliberation, and uttered with conciseness and without display. In all political matters he was a man of sagacity, and what, in a country where so many and great temptations are offered for intrigue, is to the lasting honor of any man, he was always found upright and manly. . . . Such a man could hardly fail to impart something of his own sterling character to the people among whom he lived. He could not live unto himself. How much you are indebted for your prosperity to the living of such a man, it is impossible to say. . . . Here in the department of religious culture as in his worldly matters, he showed himself a man of thought and candor. To be sure he made no formal and public confession of his love for his Saviour until late in life. But evidently he was no stranger in that direction to the deepest and most earnest thought. He was not a man to be carried away by the mere feeling . . . . Never in my professional experience have I met a man who seemed more to crave religious conversation. The whole weight of his thoughts seemed centered on the subject matter of the spiritual world.

Hon. William Pew Russell married Eleanor H. Dutcher. (Dutcher V.)

Children:

1. *Mary Ann Elizabeth,* of whom further.
2. Marcella Evilena, born September 29, 1815, died April 21, 1876; married, July 4, 1838, Robert M. McMurdy.
3. Cynthia Harriet, born October 16, 1817, died April 16, 1840; married, November 9, 1836, Daniel P. Kidder.
4. Charlotte Maria, born January 25, 1820, died September 18, 1876; married, September 5, 1838, Henry W. White.
5. Caroline Ellen, born August 7, 1821, died October 31, 1879; married, March 11, 1847, Samuel A. Dutcher.
6. John Hiram, born July 29, 1823, died April 11, 1871; married, in May, 1859, Lorine A. Leigh.
7. Robert William, born April 22, 1825, died January 18, 1846.
8. Maria Louise, born July 13, 1827, died April 21, 1849: married, October 4, 1848, Joseph Priest.
9. Charity Evarts, born September 1, 1829, date of death unknown: married, August 14, 1854, Levi E. Warner.
10. Theodore Solyman, born April 14, 1832, died January 2, 1883; married Margaret Cole.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 296-308.)

IV

MARY ANN ELIZABETH RUSSELL, daughter of Hon. William Pew and Eleanor H. (Dutcher) Russell, was born December 23, 1813, and died June 23, 1889. She received a very liberal education for the times in which she lived, being an attendant at the "Hartford Female Seminary" of Catherine Beecher. She followed the profession of a teacher. Mary Ann Elizabeth Russell married Henry Chapin Jewell. (Jewell VII.)

After the migration of the family from the Berkshire Hills, their beloved home, to Wisconsin, with its arduous pioneer life, a move made urgent by her husband's ill health, Mrs. Jewell became the wise instructor not only of her own children, but those of her neighbors as well, untii such time as a teacher could be settled in their home community. Possessed of a beautiful nature and highly cultivated mind, Mrs. Jewell gathered about her a little circle of kindred spirits and was ever a leader in the intellectual life of the community. She was especially known for the charm of her letter-writing. Mrs. Jewell was active in all com-

munity affairs, was for many years a member of the First Congregational Church of Oshkosh, and during the Civil War she was president of the Ladies Aid Society. She was also very active in work for the soldiers in camp, and was active in the formation of the Sanitary Commission. Mrs. Jewell died in June, 1889, surviving her husband by only a few short months.

EVERS (EVERTS) (EVARTS) ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, or and gules, on a bend sable, three fleurs-de-lis argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Evers
(Everts)
(Evarts)

Evarts

NO doubt the family name Evarts is derived from Evers or Everts. Evarts in the common way of pronunciation retains the sound of *E*. The *t* is last in English History. The death of Ralph Evers and his cousin, Bryon Latoum, at the battle of Ancram in 1545, and the defeat of their hosts and devastation of the country caused a change in dialect spelling and pronunciation of words.

(Rahway: "Pronouncing Dictionary," p. 61, Westminster, 1797. Also Chronicles of Canterbury, Chap. III, Sec. 9, 1749. J. M. Adams: "History of the Adams and Evarts Families."

I

JOHN EVARTS, immigrant ancestor, was born in England and settled early in Concord, Massachusetts, of which he was made a freeman by the General Court in March, 1637-38. He lived there several years and at least two of his children were born there. He removed to Guilford, Connecticut, and took the freeman's oath in Connecticut, February 5, 1651-52. In 1655 he was defendant in two civil suits, being then a resident of Guilford. He purchased John Mepham's allotment at Guilford, for twenty-one pounds sterling, July 29, 1651. In 1667 he was appointed tythingman. He is said to have lived also for a time at New Haven. He died at Guilford, May 9, 1669.

John Evarts married (first) Elizabeth. He married (second), May 27, 1663, Elizabeth Parmelee, widow of John Parmelee, who died in November, 1688.

(New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. LXI, p. 25. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 128.)

Children by first marriage:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Judah, born October 27, 1642, at Concord, Massachusetts; died in November, 1696.

3. Daniel, born in 1645, died December 5, 1692.
4. James, born in 1648, died in April, 1682.
5. Elizabeth; married, in 1665, Peter Abbott.

II

JOHN EVARTS, JR., son of John and Elizabeth Evarts, was born at Concord, February 29, 1639-40, and died at Guilford, December 28, 1692. He married (first), September 14, 1665, Mary French, daughter of Thomas French. She died in 1668, and he married (second) Mary Bow, daughter of Alexander Bow, of Middletown, who died April 25, 1700.

Children of first wife:

1. Mary, born August 12, 1666, died April 20, 1688.
2. John, born September 16, 1668, died December 30, 1683.

Children of second wife:

3. Hannah, born November 12, 1670, died February 8, 1753, at Middletown; married, April 1, 1696, William Bartlett, of Middletown, who died October 10, 1741.
4. Sarah, born June 4, 1673; married, April 3, 1700, John Moody.
5. Elizabeth, born in 1674, died February 22, 1687-88.
6. *Nathaniel,* of whom further.
7. Mehitabel, born February 25, 1678-79; married (first), February 10, 1701, David Blackley, who died May 3, 1712; married (second) Thomas Allis.
8. Ebenezer, born September 15, 1681, died May 9, 1722.
9. Silence, born January 26, 1683-84, died in December, 1751; married, November 3, 1705, Thomas Dowd, who died December 3, 1711.
10. Patience, born May 14, 1689, died in 1689.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXI, p. 25.)

III

NATHANIEL EVARTS, son of John and Mary (Bow) Evarts, was born at Guilford, July 24, 1675, and died in May, 1739. He lived at East Guilford, where he was assessed in 1716 for sixty-six pounds, seven shillings, six pence. He married, May 7, 1707, Margaret Hastings, born July 7, 1674, died October 8, 1740, daughter of Dr. Thomas Hastings, of Hatfield, Massachusetts.

Children:

1. *John,* of whom further.
2. Margaret, born August 22, 1710, died May 28, 1748.
3. Nathaniel, born May 9, 1719; of Salisbury, Connecticut, and Vermont.
5. Sylvanus, born March 31, 1721; of Salisbury, Connecticut, and Vermont; married (first) Martha Hoyt; married (second) Elishaba Chittenden.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXI, pp. 25-26.)

IV

JOHN (3) EVARTS, son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Hastings) Evarts, was born on September 21, 1708. He settled in Salisbury, Vermont, in 1749, and later in New Haven, Vermont. He was one of the King's magistrates and first town representatives to the General Court, serving subsequently for some time. The dates of his terms of service in the above mentioned body are: 1757, 1758, 1760, 1762, 1763. As early as 1761, John Evarts procured from Governor Wentworth of New Hampshire, the charter or grants of the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Salisbury, Vermont. He married, October 2, 1734, Submit Stone. ("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 288.)

Children:

1. John, born April 30, 1735.
2. Submit, born July 5, 1737; married June 28, 1758, Abraham Bartlett, of Durham.
3. Sarah, born August 6, 1739.
4. Gilbert, born January 3, 1742, of Salisbury, Vermont.
5. Luther, born May 6, 1744; of Salisbury, Vermont; a Tory in the Revolution.
6. Joel, born December 2, 1746.
7. *Daniel,* of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXI, p. 26.)

V

DANIEL EVARTS, son of John and Submit (Stone) Evarts, was born at Salisbury, January 12, 1749 (family data says January 23), and died in 1833, according to family records. He married (first), September 9, 1767, Charity

Van Dusen. She died, according to family records, February 11, 1769, and he married (second) Mrs. Molly (Hurd) Redfield, widow of Nathaniel Redfield. She died February 27, 1817, and he married (third), March 23, 1819, Abigail Hotchkiss, who died June 13, 1831.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Charity,* of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

2. Aranthus, born May 24, 1782.
3. Charles, born September 18, 1783.
4. Olive, born July 29, 1786, died March 26, 1788.
5. Daniel, born August 8, 1788, died September 29, 1827.
6. Polly, born February 14, 1791.
7. John, born February 24, 1793.
8. Asenath, born September 10, 1795.
9. Abraham Hurd, born January 19, 1799.

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 287.)

VI

CHARITY EVARTS, daughter of Daniel and Charity (Van Dusen) Evarts, was born February 7, 1769. She married Sergeant John Russell. (Russell II.)

DEUSTER (DUYSTER) (DUTCHER) ARMS

Arms—Per bend, 1st azure, on the sinister canton a sun or, on the dexter a decrescent argent; 2d gules, two arms, armed sable, the hands of the same in pale. A bend silver over all, charged with three trefoils vert placed bendwise. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The arms supporting between them a trefoil vert.

Mantling—Dexter argent and azure, sinister or and gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")



Deuster
Duyster
(Dutchyer)

Dutcher



UYSTER (early New Netherlands) is the Dutch phonetic equivalent of Deuster, as Duitscher is of the German Deutscher, a German, and De Duyster is, occasionally in the baptismal records of Kingston, supplanted by De Duyster, Duidser, De Duytscher.

(Whittemore: "Our Colonial Ancestors," pp. 10-22.)

The first mention of the name of Duyster (later De Duyster) in New Netherland records, is cited from O'Callaghan's History: "April 18, 1630, other wealthy and influential directors of the company hastened now to become patrons also, and early in the following spring, Bastiaen Jansen Krol, Commissary, and Dierck Cornelissen Duyster, under Commissary at Fort Orange, having learned that a tract of land called Sannahagog, lying on the west side of the North River, extending from Beren Island, and in breadth two days journey was for sale, purchased the same from the native proprietors, for Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, a pearl merchant in Amsterdam, and one of the directors of the West India Company." April 13, 1637, another purchase was made for Mr. Van Rensselaer, making his whole tract twenty-four by forty-eight miles; the names of Director Minuet, Bastiaen Jansen Krol, Dierck Cornelisz Duyster and others, being signed to the first of the deeds, copies of which are in the Book of Patents in the Office of the Secretary of State of New York. As no baptismal records of the Reformed Dutch Church earlier than 1683 for the Hudson Valley region have been found, the family record of Dierck C. Duyster is missing, and the next entry is that of Cornelis de Duyster.

(Hoes: "Baptismal and Marriage Register of the Old Dutch Church of Kingston, New York," pp. 40-60.)

But Griffin says that Dierck Duyster was drowned in 1636, unmarried, and makes the ancestor a Willem, with two sons: Roelog Willemszen "von Heerden" died before 1674, married Willempje Thyssen and Jan "ye Duitcher."

(Griffin: "Dutcher Family in New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vols. XL-XLI.)

DUTCHER

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

JAN WILLEMSZEN YE DUITCHER, son of Willem Jan Willemszen and Aert Peterszen Jack, on August 5, 1660, purchased from Johanna (de Lait de Hulter) Ebbinghs, of Hamburg, forty-eight morgens, two rods of land at Esopus for six hundred guilders. September 14, 1673, Jan Willemszen was lieutenant under Captain Mathius Mathysen at Kingston, and in 1686-87 a corporal under the same captain.

Jan Willemszen ye Duitcher married, before 1662, Margaret (probably Margaret Cornelisse).

Children, born in Ulster County, New York:

1. Willem, born January 22, 1662.
2. Cornelis ye Duitcher, born about 1667; married Leonora de Hooges.
3. Cornelia Jansen de Duyster; married, in January, 1689, Jan Wals.
4. Catherine de Duyster; married, February 11, 1700, Jan Roeland.
5. Dirck de Duyster; married, November 19, 1699, Jannetje Bont.
6. Barent de Duyster; married (first) Maretje Conckling; (second) Dickje Smit.
7. *Roelof de Duyster,* of whom further.
8. David de Duyster, died in 1773; married, February 19, 1714, Elizabeth Davenport.
9. Tys (Mathys), born April 24, 1681.

(Griffin: "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XL, pp. 190-91.)

II

ROELOF DE DUYSTER, son of Jan Willemszen ye Duitcher and Margaret (Grietje), was born at Marbletown, New York, about 1670, and died at Weatogue (later Salisbury), Connecticut, January 19, 1737-38. In July, 1711, he was a member of the Ulster County regiment, commanded by Captain Wessels Ten Brock. On November 30, 1715, he was a private in the "Independent Companies of the Manor of Livingston as mustered at ye Manor house." After leaving Ulster County, he resided at Dover Plains, which was then a part of Livingston Manor. The "History of Litchfield County, Connecticut," says: "Three Dutch families from Livingston's Manor in the province of New York, commenced the settlement of Weatogue (the Indian name of Salisbury). Their lands

were purchased from William Gaylord and Stephen Noble, by William White, Abraham Vandusen, and Roelof Dutcher, deeds dated August 29, 1720, New Milford, Connecticut. All of these men were men of some wealth, especially Roelof Dutcher.

Roelof de Duyster married, at Kingston, New York (banns published November 17, 1700) Jannetje Bresie, daughter of Christofel Bresie (Brusy), born in Albany, died at Salisbury, Connecticut, July 26, 1749.

Children:

1. Johannes, baptized at Kingston, September 21, 1701, died young.
2. Christina, baptized at Albany, August 8, 1703; married Joshua White, son of William White, partner of her father.
3. Christoffel, baptized at Albany, July 15, 1705.
4. Johannes, baptized at Albany, January 25, 1708; married Christine Sissum.
5. Margriet, baptized at Kingston, May 7, 1710.
6. Cornelius, born about 1712.
7. *Roelof,* of whom further.
8. Catherine, born in 1715, died April 30, 1771; married Harmen Knickerbocker.
9. Gabriel, born July 15, 1720; married, in 1739, Elisabetje Knickerbacor.

(Griffin: "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XLI, pp. 109-12.)

III

ROELOF DUTCHER, son of Roelof and Jannetje (Bresie) de Duyster, was born in Ulster County, October 1, 1714, baptized October 31, 1714, and died at St. Albans, Vermont, February 8, 1805. He married, May 1, 1738, Catrina or Tri(y)ntje Reinders, and removed, before 1785, to St. Albans, Vermont, where she died in December, 1799.

Children, born at Salisbury, Connecticut, except Christina:

1. Jane, born December 31, 1743; married (probably) William Ashley.
2. Catherine, born December 4, 1746.
3. Christina, born January 1, 1749, at Athens, New York; married, October 27, 1767, at Canaan, Connecticut, Joshua Stevens.
4. *Ruloff,* of whom further.

5. Christopher, born July 7, 1757, died at St. Albans, Vermont, February 14, 1814; married, December 9, 1779, Rosanna Holcomb, born August 21, 1760, died May 21, 1813, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Hillyer) Holcomb. (*Ibid.*, Vol. XLI, pp. 247-48.)

IV

RULOFF DUTCHER, son of Roelof and Tryntje (Reinders) Dutcher, was born at Salisbury, Connecticut, August 2, 1751, and died there, December 1, 1809. He married, before 1780, Polly (Mary) Nichols, daughter of Caleb and Deborah (Hitchcock) Nichols. In Connecticut Census, 1790, they had three sons and one daughter, besides another daughter who died young. Of them the following is recorded:

1. Eleanor, born April 18, 1782, died in childhood.
2. William B., born April 4, 1784.
3. *Eleanor H.*, of whom further.

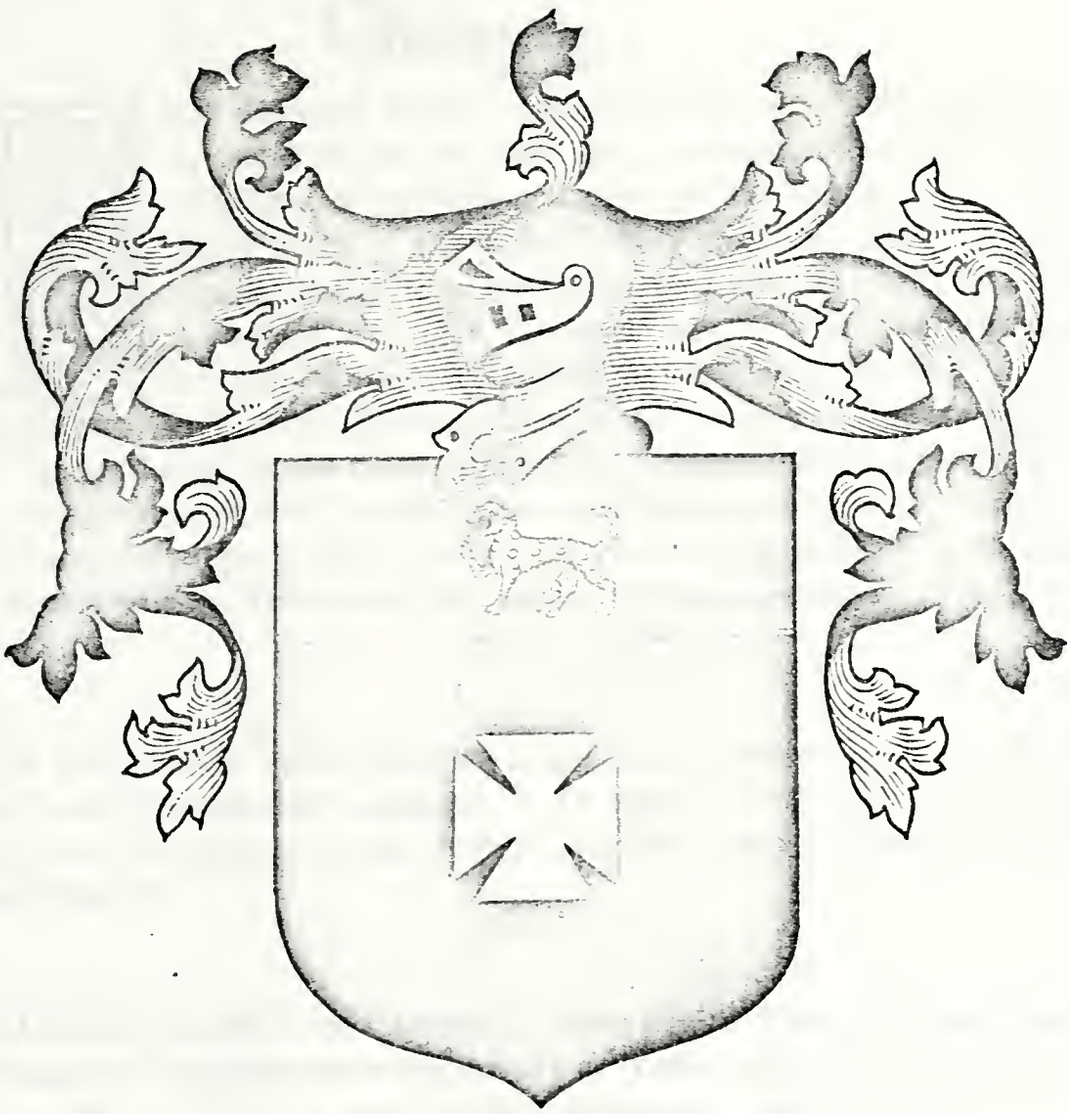
V

ELEANOR H. DUTCHER, daughter of Ruloff and Polly (Mary) (Nichols) Dutcher, was born in Salisbury, Connecticut, September 3, 1788. She married Hon. William Pew Russell. (Russell III.)

("History of Litchfield County, Connecticut," p. 520. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," p. 345.)

CHAUNCY ARMS

Arms—Gules, a cross pattée argent; on a chief or, a leopard passant azure.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Chauncy

Chauncy

THE Chauncy family originally came out of Normandy, as is indicated by the fact that the name is found in early Norman documents and also on the Abbey Roll. The early home of this noted family was near Amiens, where the name occurs in such various forms as Canci, Cauncy, Chauncie, Chauncy, Chauncei, etc. From 1066, the date of the Norman Conquest of England, the family was seated in Yorkshire, on the river Derwent, where they were the hereditary lords of Scirpenbeck, until 1399, when these estates were alienated along with the title, according to due process of law, and the estates of Gedleston-Newplace, county of Hertford, became the property of the family. An interesting account of the family may be found in the "Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire," Vol. I, pp. 111-21.

I

CANCY DE CANCY (*alias* Chauncy), born near Amiens in France, came into England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, as both Stow and Hollinshed affirm, from the Rolls of Battle Abbey. He had sons: *William,* of whom further; and Auschar.

II

WILLIAM DE CANCI (or Chauncy), oldest son of Cancy de Cancy, purchased the manor of Scirpenbeck in the county of York, from Odo Balistarius, a great Norman, who held it by a grant of the Conqueror, 1100-30 A. D.

III

WALTER DE CANCI, son and heir of William de Canci, succeeded his father toward the end of the reign of Henry I, and holding Scirpenbeck Manor of the King *in capite* or by service, was entitled a baron by tenure. In the fifth year of Stephen (1139) he gave to the King £15, for a license to marry whom he

pleased. He was a liberal patron of the monks of Whitby, to whom he gave the advowson of the church of Scirpenbeck, and fifty arable acres of land in that lordship. In the Calendarium Rolulorum Patentium, 206, 5 Ric. II, it is recorded that the King confirmed to William de Chancy, blood relative and heir to Anfride de Chauncie all the land of Walter de Chauncie in the County of York, *cum sac, soc,* etc., granted by Henry I. He had sons: *Anfride,* of whom further; Simon, and Walter, by Alicia, oldest sister of William Fitz Hilte.

IV

ANFRIDE DE CANCI, son and heir of Walter de Canci, in 1166, certified that he held five knights fees, and made a gift of one carucate of land for the support of the poor of the hospital of St. Peter in York; and with the consent of Maud, his wife, another carucate; and with the consent of his sons, Walter and Roger, a carucate to the Canons of St. Peter; and died in 1194 or 1195. On Walter's death, without issue, he was succeeded by his brother, *Roger,* of whom further.

V

ROGER DE CHAUNCY, son of Anfride de Canci, succeeded, and married Preciosa, or Pretiosa. He died about 1231, leaving *Robert,* of whom further, the heir of Scirpenbeck, and Hugh, Lord of Upton Manor in Northampton, from whom also the Chauncys of Edgcott in that country.

VI

ROBERT DE CHAUNCY, son and heir of Roger and Preciosa de Chauncy, was born about 1218, and in 1239 paid twenty-five marks for five knights fees, for the barony of Scirpenbeck; and died about 1246, when a guardianship was granted by the King to Robert de Cuppinga for the heir of Robert de Chauncy.

VII

THOMAS DE CHAUNCY, son and heir of Robert de Chauncy, was born in 1245, since he was twenty-three years old in the 52d of Henry III (1268), when the King received his homage. He married Isabel de Chauncy, daughter of Sir Philip de Chauncy, of Willoughton, in Lincolnshire, by his wife, Isabel, daughter of Thomas Muresley; Sir Philip being a great-grandson of the first Simon de Canci, brother of Anfride (IV). Thomas acquired in right of his wife

the manors of Swinehope, Cates, Scraythfeld, and Billingey, County Lincoln. He died April 8, 1309, leaving a son, *William,* of whom further.

VIII

WILLIAM DE CHAUNCY, son and heir of Thomas and Isabel (de Chauncy) de Chauncy, born in 1289, did homage for his barony, May 7, 1309, holding Willoughton Manor as heir to his mother; and the manors of Hogham and Carnelston of the Earl of Lancaster, and in the year 1343, of the King *in capite,* the manor of Scirpenbeck, and two mills and tenements in Burthorp, and Thoraldby, as of the Crown, by the service of a knight's fee. He died in 1343.

IX

THOMAS DE CHAUNCY, son of William de Chauncy, succeeded his father in 1344, and died in 1376.

X

THOMAS DE CHAUNCY, son of Thomas de Chauncy, succeeded his father, but died in 1382.

XI

WILLIAM DE CHAUNCY, son and heir of Thomas de Chauncy, received from King Richard II in 1382 confirmation of all the charters and liberties which King Henry I had granted to Walter de Chauncy, his ancestor; but in 1399 he obtained a license from the King to alienate the manor of Scirpenbeck; then mortgaged the same to Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland; but upon agreement, Richard, Lord Scroop, Baron of Bolton, who married Margaret, third daughter of this Earl, granted the site of the manor of Pishobury in Sawbridgeworth to this William Chauncy, who bought an estate at Stepney, near London, where he was buried. He married Joan Bigod. (Bigod VIII.) (Charlemagne XX.)

XII

JOHN CHAUNCY, son and heir of William and Joan (Bigod) Chauncy, married Margaret Giffard. (Second Giffard Line.)

XIII

JOHN CHAUNCY, son of John and Margaret (Giffard) Chauncy, died May 7, 1429. He married Ann Leventhorpe, daughter of John Leventhorpe, of

Shingey Hall, in Sawbridgeworth. She died December 2, 1477. They had *John,* of whom further; Ralph, Catharine, Isabel, Jane, Margaret, Joan, and Elizabeth.

XIV

JOHN CHAUNCY, oldest son of John and Ann (Leventhorpe) Chauncy, died June 8, 1510. He married a daughter of Thomas Boyse, and had *John,* of whom further; George, and William.

XV

JOHN CHAUNCY, son and heir of John and ——— (Boyse) Chauncy, died June 4, 1546. He married (first) Elizabeth (Proffit) Mansfield, widow of Richard Mansfield, of County Middlesex, daughter and heir of John Proffit, of Barcombe, County Sussex, who died November 10, 1531, having sons: Maurice; *Henry,* of whom further; and Robert. He married (second) Katherine, who died in 1535; no issue. Maurice became a Carthusian monk, and died July 2, 1581.

XVI

HENRY CHAUNCY, second son of John and Elizabeth (Proffit-Mansfield) Chauncy, married Lucy, and had John; *George,* of whom further; Robert, and Edmund. She died April 25, 1566, and he married (second) Mrs. Jane Salisbury, who died December 12, 1579. His son, John, was buried November 11, 1572, leaving his widow, Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Holliday, and a son, William, who died without issue. The family held ten manors, in the shires of Kent, Sussex, Herts, and Essex; East Latham and Grayford in the first, Barcomb in the second, Over Hall, Nether Hall and Giffard's in the third, and Great Samford, Little Samford, Hempstead and Pessebury in the last. He erected a mansion to which he gave the name of New Place, and made it his residence. Henry Chauncy died there, April 14, 1587.

XVII

GEORGE CHAUNCY, second son of Henry and Lucy Chauncy, married Jane Cornwall, daughter and heir of John Cornwall, of Yardley, by whom he obtained the manor of Fairsted in Essex, and other lands in Stebbing in Essex, with some money, which enabled him to purchase from his nephew, William, his seat called Newplace in Goldeston, with the manors of Giffards and Netherhall.

She died July 25, 1582, and he married (second) Agnes (Welch) Humberstone, widow of Edward Humberstone, and daughter of Edward Welch, of Much Wymondley. George Chauncy died in 1625.

Children, born at Yardley-Bury, Hertfordshire, by first marriage:

1. Henry, died April 18, 1631; married (first) Anne Allen, daughter of Giles Allen, of Haseleigh, County Essex; (second) Mary Burrough, daughter of John Burrough, Gent. Henry continued the elder line.
2. Charles, died young.
3. Jane, married Edward Leve, of Paul-Belchampe, County Essex.
4. Frances, married Ambrose Porter, of Gloucester.
5. Barbara, married Henry Wright, of London.
6. Mary, died unmarried.

Children by second marriage:

7. George.
8. Edward.
9. *Charles,* of whom further.
10. Elizabeth, married Robert Lane, of Walgrave, County Northampton.
11. Lucy, died unmarried.
12. Judith, died unmarried.
13. Anne, died unmarried.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA

I

REVEREND CHARLES CHAUNCY, son of George and Agnes (Welch-Humbertson) Chauncy, was baptized in the church of Yardley Bury, Hertfordshire, November 5, 1592. He prepared for college in the well-known Westminster School, and then entered the College of Trinity, Cambridge, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1613, and his Master's degree in 1617. He was later made a Fellow of the college, and in 1624 he was the recipient of the degree Bachelor of Divinity. He was a finished Greek and Latin scholar and was proficient in Hebrew and in Oriental literature. In 1627 he was made Vicar of Ware, and he soon gained fame as a brave and eloquent speaker. Being fearless in speech and action, however, he aroused the enmity of Bishop Laud, who by having him suspended and cast into prison, secured a temporary recantation,

which the Vicar promptly regretted. In 1637 he left his native land, where freedom of speech was no longer possible, and came to New England. In 1638 he is on record in Plymouth, where he preached for about three years. In 1641 he became pastor of the church in Scituate, but the former pastor had left such dissension and had so depleted the ranks of the congregation by taking part of the congregation to Barnstable with him, that when his persecutor, Laud, died in England, he was considering returning to his old congregation at Ware, having received from them an urgent invitation to return. The heads of the Colony, however, were unwilling to lose so valuable a man, and he was offered the presidency of Harvard College, November 2, 1654. That office he continued to fill with great proficiency and fidelity to the end of his life. Speaking of President Chauncy in his "History of Harvard University," President Quincy says:

> Dunster and Chauncy, who, for learning, talent and fidelity, have been surpassed by no one of their successors; who exceeded every one of them in sufferings, sacrifices and privations; and whose fate has been little known, and of consequence had little sympathy. And yet they were main supports of the institution for thirty years, in times when its friends were the fewest, and its condition was the humblest; and were not inferior to any of its friends, patrons, or officers, in establishing its character and perpetuating its usefulness.

He delivered a farewell oration at the beginning of the year of 1671, later sent for his children, gave them his solemn blessing, and died on Sunday, February 19, 1671-72.

Charles Chauncy married, March 17, 1630, Catherine Eyre. (Eyre XII.) The sons of President and Mrs. Chauncy were all educated at Harvard College and all became preachers of the gospel. All, it is believed, studied medicine and became physicians.

Children:

1. Sarah, born January 13, 1631, died June 9, 1699; married, October 26, 1659, Rev. Gershom Bulkeley.
2. Isaac, born in Ware, Hertfordshire, August 23, 1632; graduated at Harvard College, in 1651, died at London, England, February 28, 1711-12; married.
3. Ichabod, born in 1635, graduated Harvard College in 1651, died in Bristol, England, July 25, 1691; married Mary King, who died in 1736.
4. Barnabas, born about 1637; graduated at Harvard College in 1657; died without issue.

5. Nathaniel (twin), born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1639; graduated at Harvard College in 1661, died a pastor at Hatfield, Massachusetts, November 4, 1685; married, November 12, 1673, Abigail Strong, who died April 15, 1704.
6. Elnathan (twin of Nathaniel), graduated at Harvard College in 1661; physician in Boston, died in 1684.
7. *Israel,* of whom further.
8. Hannah.

(Fowler: "Memorial of the Chauncys," New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. X, pp. 105-20, 251-52. Page: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts.")

II

REVEREND ISRAEL CHAUNCY, youngest son of President Charles and Catherine (Eyre) Chauncy, was born in Scituate in 1644, and died March 14, 1703. He was educated at Harvard College, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1661. He also studied medicine, but in 1665 he was ordained pastor of the church in Stratford, Connecticut. Adherents of the "half-way" covenant were in the majority and opposed Mr. Chauncy. Under a Mr. Walker they secured from the General Court permission to use the church for services for three hours each Sabbath, in the middle of the day, between Mr. Chauncy's services, till the October session. This increased the trouble, and there were some spirited verbal conflicts, but in 1678 Mr. Walker and his followers removed to Woodbury, after which relations between the two groups became more cordial.

Pastor Chauncy was an honored member of the Council of War at the beginning of King Philip's War. Because of his skill in medicine and surgery he was appointed surgeon to serve under Major Robert Treat, in which rank he acquitted himself with credit and honor, failing not to minister also to the spiritual needs of the men.

Rev. Israel Chauncy married (first), January 8, 1667, Mary Nichols, daughter of Isaac Nichols. He married (second), November 11, 1684, Sarah Hudson, or Hodson, of New Haven. Israel and Mary (Nichols) Chauncy were the parents of a son:

1. *Isaac,* of whom further.

(Fowler: "Memorial of the Chauncys," pp. 206-12.)

III

REVEREND ISAAC CHAUNCY, second son of Rev. Israel and Mary (Nichols) Chauncy, was born in October, 1670. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1693, and his name stands first in his class as given in the triennial catalogue. He was ordained on Sunday, September 9, 1696, as the successor of Rev. John Russel, first minister of Hadley, Massachusetts, and there he remained to the time of his death, completing a ministry of almost forty-nine years.

From his gravestone is the following inscription:

> Here lies interred the body of the Rev. Isaac Chauncy, pastor of the First Church of Christ in Hadley; who was of a truly peaceable and Catholic spirit; a good scholar; an eloquent orator; an able divine; a lively pathetic preacher, a burning and shining light in the candlestick; an exemplary Christian; and an Israelite indeed, in whom was no guile. He departed this life May ye 2d, A. D. 1745, *ætat* 74.

Rev. Isaac Chauncy married Sarah, who died June 29, 1720, aged thirty-eight years. Their third child was *Abigail,* of whom further. He married (second) Abiel (Adams) Metcalf, widow of Rev. Joseph Metcalf, first minister of Falworth, and daughter of Rev. William and Alice (Bradford) Adams, a descendant of Governor Bradford. (*Ibid.,* pp. 221-25.)

IV

ABIGAIL CHAUNCY, daughter of Rev. Isaac and Sarah Chauncy, was born November 13, 1701. She married Rev. John Graham. (Graham I.)

(Fowler: "Memorial of the Chauncys," pp. 227-231.)

FATIO ARMS

Arms—Argent from a mount of three peaks vert, three carnations gules stemmed and leaved proper, in chief two stars of five points gules.

Crest—An angel issuant habited gules, sash, facings of robe and wings or, holding in the dexter hand a star of six points gules, in the sinister three carnations stemmed and leaved proper.

Motto—Plus penser que dire.

Mantling—Gules and or. (Arms in possession of family.)

Fatio

THE name Fatio is perhaps a diminutive of Donifacio and is very common in the North of Italy, where it has been represented in Pavie, Mantoue, and in various parts of the Duchy of Milan. The following are several forms of the spelling of the family name as it appears in official documents. The form Fatio did not completely prevail at Geneva until the eighteenth century. The variations are thus: At Masera and Chiavenne: Faccio; at Vevey: Fache, Fachio, Fachioz, Facho, Facioz, Fasche, Faschio, Faschioz, Fascho, Faschoz, Faschouz, Fascioz, Fascsioz, Fastios, Fatios, Fatioz, Fatzio, Fatzios, Fatzioz; at Geneva: Facio, Fassio, Fascio, Fattis, Fatzio, Fazio; at Bâle: Fatzin, Facin, Fatzi, Fatzj, Fatzy, Fazy, Fazi, Fazj, Faty, Facy, Faci, Fatzius, Fatius, Facius, Fazio, Fatzio, Facio.

I

JAQUES PETRINO FATIO, of Burella, Province of Montecrestesia, in the valley of Ossola, Italy, died about 1517.

II

PIERRE FATIO, son of Jaques Petrino Fatio, resided in Masera, in the valley of Ossola; married, before January 18, 1517, Dominique Fiori, daughter of Bertin, of Rivoria, Province of Masera, and died before December 29, 1554.

III

JEAN FATIO, son of Pierre Fatio, was a merchant. Having embraced the Reformation, he left his native land and sought refuge in the Grisons, Switzerland. He was received as a citizen of the Three Grey Leagues on October 22, 1558, at Vico Soprano, in the valley of Gregaglia, and on February 2, 1574, a citizen of Chiavenne, where he had lived since his marriage. He married, about 1537, Madeline de Nigris, daughter of François, and died May 4, 1601.

IV

PAUL FATIO, son of Jean Fatio, was born at Chiavenne, January 24, 1577, and died at Vevey between 1656 and 1657, a merchant. He became a refugee at Zürich, where he remained until 1623. It was probably in this year that he came to Vevey, where he resided until 1629. He settled there and was received as a subject of Berne (letter of November 12, 1633), then was a citizen of Vevey with his three sons, January 7, 1641. He married (first) Madeleine-Marguerite, who was with him and four little children at Zürich; (second), at Vevey, June 27, 1639, Sara Amonatzi or Hamonichi, resident of St. Gall, daughter of ——— Pestalozzi. There were no children of this second marriage and she did not live later than 1664.

V

FRANÇOIS FATIO, son of Paul Fatio, was born at Zürich, in June, 1633, and died at Geneva, April 14, 1704. He matriculated as a student at the University of Bâle, in 1641. He settled at Geneva, before 1647. On November 28, 1646, the Council of Geneva sent him letters of testimony, stating among other things that at the age of about fourteen years he left Vevey to follow the study of "bonnes lettres" at Lausanne and at Bath. He became a citizen of Geneva, February 6, 1647. He was a banker and merchant, and a member of the Council of Two Hundred at Geneva in 1658, deacon of the Italian Bourse, in 1669, and member of the Council of Sixty of Geneva in 1680. On November 27, 1675, he acquired the Seigneury of Bonvillars, near Grandson. On April 26, 1693, his banking house, François Fatio and Son, became owner of the estates at Surinam, Dutch Guinea. By his will of July 6, 1702, he made several important bequests to the hospital and to the three foundation of Geneva, as well as to the hospital at Vevey, "where my deceased father," he said, "was honorably received, having left the Grisons, because of persecution."

François Fatio married, at Geneva, January 10, 1647, Marie Franconis, daughter of Guillaume and Jaquema Lullin. She died at Geneva, January 15, 1694.

VI

PIERRE FATIO. son of François Fatio, was born October 30, 1662, and studied law at the University of Bâle, where he matriculated March 12, 1679, and also at the University of Valence. He received the degree of Doctor of Law at Bâle, in 1686. He was a lawyer, member of the Council of Two Hundred of

Geneva in 1688, Judge of St. Victor and Chapitre in 1691, auditor in 1695, and Lord of the Manor of Peney in 1701. He was executed for political reasons, September 6, 1707. He married, at Chêne, August 7, 1694, Elizabeth Chouet, daughter of Leonard Chouet. She died February 11, 1749.

VII

PIERRE FATIO, son of Pierre Fatio, was born October 4, 1704, and died at Geneva, November 29, 1774. He was lieutenant in the Swiss regiment of Bezenval in the service of France, in 1732, and subsequently was in the service of His Majesty, the King of Sardinia, where he became, in 1774, General of Infantry. He was Colonel of a Swiss regiment, which bore his name. He married, March 18, 1732, Marianne Rubatti, daughter of Philippe and Marguerite Favre, of Chateauvieux. She died May 4, 1777.

VIII

JEAN BAPTISTE FRANÇOIS FATIO, son of Pierre Fatio, was born October 13, 1736, and was captain-major in the service of the King of Sardinia. He was a member of the Council of Two Hundred of Geneva in 1700, Councillor in 1772, trustee from 1785-89, and was executed by the Revolutionary party, August 2, 1794. He married, at Geneva, October 29, 1770, Renée Julie de Pellissari, daughter of Isaac and Audrienne Portes.

IX

ANTOINE GUILLAUME HENRI FATIO, son of Jean Baptiste François Fatio, was born October 6, 1775. He was mayor of Grand-Saconnex from the year XIV to 1814, member of the Committee on Lodgment during the Austrian occupation (1813-14), Deputy to the Council of Representatives in 1814, Councillor of the State in 1817, trustee in 1830-32-34-36-38-40, deputy to the Swiss Common Diets of 1817-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-27-29-31-36, and to the Special Diets of 1830-32-36. He died November 21, 1840. He married, May 18, 1805, Anne-Penette Rigaud, daughter of Marc-Louis and Maria Anne Martin.

X

JACQUES GUSTAVE FATIO, son of Antoine Guillaume Henri Fatio, was born September 10, 1806, and died March 1, 1871. He was deputy to the

Council of Representatives of Geneva, auditor in 1834, and deputy to the Grand Council of Geneva in 1842. He married, May 27, 1833, Susanna Françoise Beaumont, daughter of Jacob and Caroline Lullin.

XI

GUILLAUME EDOUARD FATIO, son of Jacques Gustave Fatio, was born October 22, 1836, and died November 30, 1908. He founded, in 1873, with his brother-in-law, H. Barbey, the "Caisse Mutuelle pr l'Epargne." He was president of the Central Bureau of Charity from 1876-1904, also president of a number of other philanthropic organizations. He married, October 22, 1862, Emilie Barbey, daughter of Henri François and Hélène Iselin. She died May 21, 1912.

XII

GUILLAUME FATIO, son of Guillaume Edouard Fatio, was born September 11, 1865. He is a banker and philanthropist. He has been a member of the Municipal Council of Genthod. He married, April 21, 1892, Marguerite Hélène Emilie Pictet, daughter of Alphonse and Renée (Girod) Pictet.

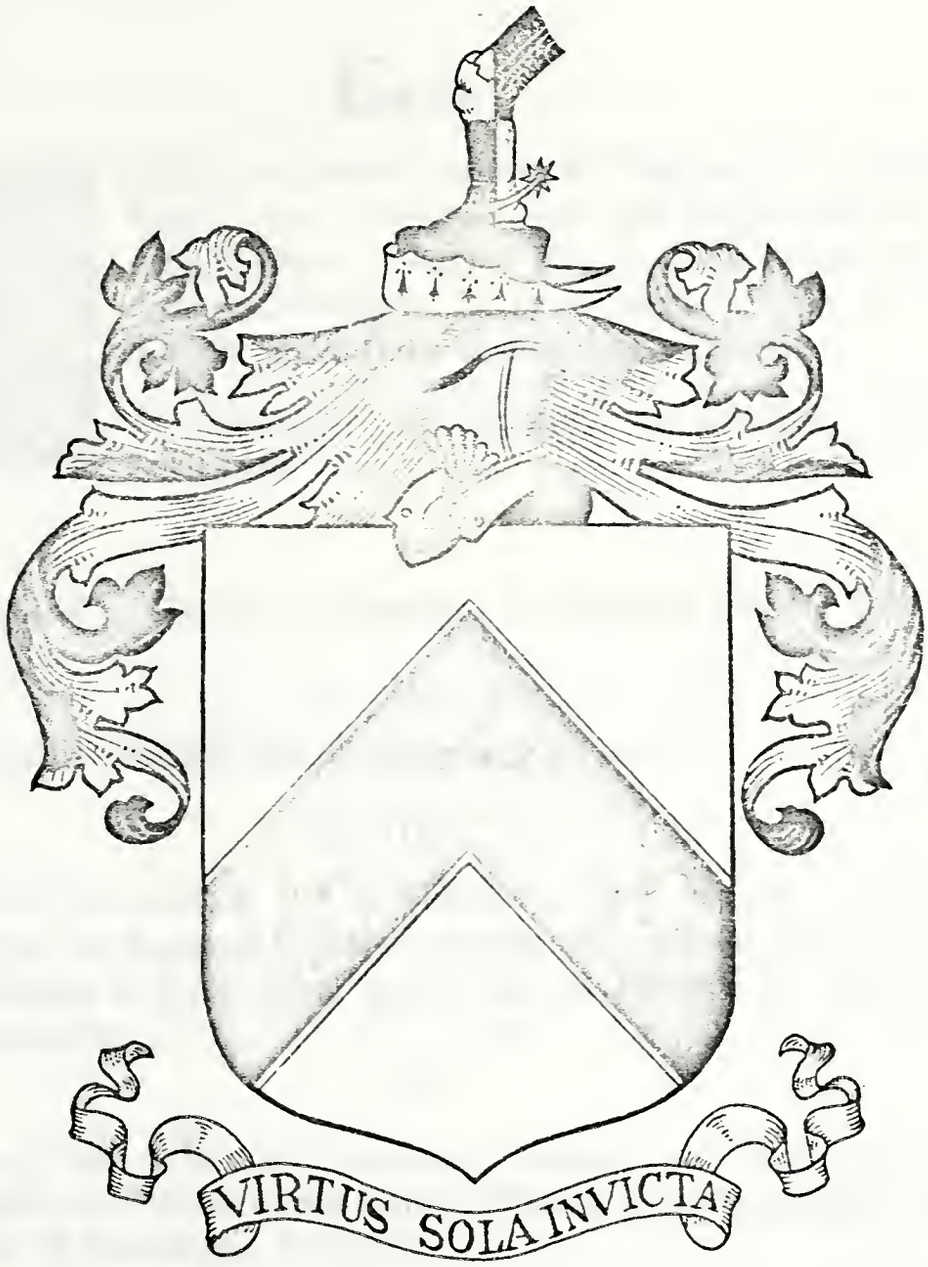
Children:

1. Robert, born January 16, 1893.
2. Renée-Eleonore, born November 23, 1894.
3. Maurice, married Eleanor Sawyer Chase. (Chase VIII—list of children.)
4. Madeleine-Adèle, born March 3, 1899.
5. André, born January 25, 1903.

(Genealogical Table of the Family of Fatio, prepared by William Guex, September 11, 1915. He refers to the genealogical research of M. R. Campiche at Geneva; Notice genealogiques, of Galiffe (T. IV, 2d Ed.); and genealogical research by M. W. Merian-Mesmer, at Bâle.)

EYRE ARMS

Arms—Argent, on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or.
Crest—On a cap of maintenance proper, a booted and armed leg, couped at the thigh, quarterly argent and sable, spur or.
Motto—Virtus sola invicta. (Burke: "General Armory.")



Eyre

Eyre

FOUND in various counties of England, the family name Eyre, Ayre is derived from the Anglo-Norman heyre. eyre, the heir. Henry le Eyer is in the Hundred Rolls of County Oxford, A. D. 1273, Adam le Eyr, and William le Eyre, are in those of County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

HUMPHREY LE HEYR, of Bromham, in Wiltshire, married Gilycia.

II

NICHOLAS LE HEYR, son of Humphrey le Heyr.

III

GALFRIDUS LE HEYR, son of Nicholas le Heyr, had sons: 1. Galfridus le Eyr, ancestor of the Eyres of Bronham, which line continued to the seventeenth century. 2. Stephen le Eyre, living in the reign of Edward II (1308-27). 3. *John,* of whom further.

IV

JOHN LE EYRE, as he spelled the name, youngest son of Galfridus le Eyre, held Wedhampton, in Wiltshire, and married Eleanor Crooke, daughter and heir of John Crooke, of Erchefonte, Wiltshire.

V

SIMON EYRE, of Wedhampton, son of John and Eleanor (Crooke) Eyre.

(Wiltshire Notes and Queries, Vol. IV, p. 562.)

VI

THOMAS EYRE, son of Simon Eyre, held Wedhampton and Northcombe, both in Wiltshire. His wife's name is not recorded.

VII

WILLIAM EYRE, son of Thomas Eyre, married Joanne Cockerell, and had sons, William, made prior of Christchurch, Hampshire, in 1502; died in 1520; and *John,* of whom further. (*Ibid.,* p. 563.)

VIII

JOHN EYRE, of Wedhampton and Northcombe, son of William and Joanne (Cockerell) Eyre, married (first) Margaret Alton, daughter of John Button Alton, in Wiltshire, and (second) Jane Cusse, daughter of John Cusse, Esquire, of Boughton Giffard; had four sons: *Robert,* of whom further: Christopher, William, and John. (*Ibid.,* p. 564.)

IX

ROBERT EYRE, son of John and Jane (Cusse) Eyre, was a member of Parliament for New Sarum in 1557, and mayor of that city in 1559. He married Joan Turney, widow of George Turney, of New Sarum.

(Visitation of Wiltshire, 1623, p. 156.)

X

THOMAS EYRE, of New Sarum, son of Robert and Joan (Turney) Eyre, held lands in Winbourne, Dorsetshire, in 1578, and married Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of John Rogers, of Poole. He died in 1628.

XI

ROBERT EYRE, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Rogers) Eyre, was born in 1569, and died in August, 1638. He married Anne (or Agnes) Still, daughter of the Rev. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells (by Jane, daughter of Sir John Horner, of Cloford), and left a son and heir, Robert, a daughter Blanche, who married Thomas Palham, of Compton Valence, and a daughter, *Catherine,* of whom further.

(Wiltshire Notes and Queries, Vol. IV, p. 478.)

XII

CATHERINE EYRE, daughter of Robert and Anne (or Agnes) (Still) Eyre, married, March 17, 1630, Rev. Charles Chauncy, of Hertfordshire. She died January 24, 1668, aged sixty-six. (Chauncy—American Line—I.) (Eyre Royal Descent XXII.)

(Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. III, pp. 290 and 291.)

Chauncy Royal Descent English Kings

Saxon Line

I

EGBERT or ECGBERHT, the ruler of the West Saxon Kingdom (Wessex), received in 829 the homage of all the other English Kings. He died in 839.

II

AETHELWULF (ETHELWULF), his son, reigned 839-57. He married (first) Osburh or Osburga; (second) Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald.

III

AELFRED or ALFRED, called "the great," youngest son of Aethelwulf and Osburh or Osburga, succeeded his three brothers, Aethelbald, Aethelbert and Aethelred, whose joint reigns covered the period from 857-70. Alfred reigned from 871-901.

IV

EADWARD (EDWARD) "the elder," son of Aelfred, reigned 901-24. He married (first) Ecgwyn; (second) Aelflard, daughter of Earl Aetheholm; (third) Eadgifu, daughter of Sigillin.

V

EADGIFU or OGIVE, daughter of Eadward, "the elder" and Ecgwyn; married Charles III, the Simple. (Chauncy Royal Descent from Charlemagne V.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table I.)

CHARLEMAGNE.

LATERAN MUSEUM, ROME.

This interesting picture of the great Emperor was made during his lifetime. It is a mosaic and probably a fair likeness of him.



CHARLEMAGNE



Chauncy Royal Descent

Charlemagne to Chauncy

I

CHARLEMAGNE died in 814 A. D.; married Hildegarde, who died in 782.

II

LOUIS I LE DEBONNAIRE, died in 840; married Judith, daughter of Guelph, Count of Bavaria, who died in 843.

III

CHARLES II, the Bald, died in 877; married Ermentrude, daughter of the Count of Orleans, who died in 869.

IV

LOUIS II LE BEGUE, died in 879; married Adelaide.

V

CHARLES III, the Simple, died in 929; married Eadgifu or Ogive, daughter of Edward, the Elder, King of England. (Chauncy Royal Descent, English Kings V.)

VI

LOUIS D'OUTREMER, died in 954; married Gerberge de Saxe.

VII

ALBREDA, daughter of Louis d'Outremer, married Renaud, Count de Reimo, died in 973.

VIII

GILBERT, son of Renaud and Albreda, was Count of Reims and of Roucy, buried in Cathedral of Reims.

IX

EBLES, Count of Reims and of Roucy, died in 1033; married Beatrix.

X

HILDUIN IV, son of Ebles, and Count de Montdidier, and de Roucy; married Alex, Countess of Roucy and Aldes.

XI

HUGH, son of Hilduin IV and Alex, was first Count of Clermont, and married Margaret de Roucy.

XII

ALEX, ALICE or ADELIZA DE CLERMONT, married Gilbert, 2d Earl de Clare. (de Clare IV.)

(Fowler: "Memorial of the Chauncys Pedigree," opposite p. 121. Browning: "Pedigree XV—Americans of Royal Descent," Vol. I, p. 67.)

XIII

GILBERT DE CLARE, first Earl of Pembroke, married Elizabeth, sister to Waleran, Earl of Mellent or Meulan, and great-granddaughter of Henry I of France. (de Clare V.)

XIV

RICHARD DE CLARE, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth de Clare, was known as "Strongbow." He married Princess Eva (Mac Murchad), daughter of the exiled King of Leinster. (de Clare VI.)

XV

ISABEL DE CLARE, daughter of Richard and Eva (Mac Murchad) de Clare; married William Mareschall (Marshall). (de Clare VII.) (Mareschall III.)

ROYAL DESCENTS OF THE CHAUNCY FAMILY

XVI

MAUD MARESCHALL, daughter of William and Isabel (de Clare) Mareschall, married Hugh le Bigod. (Mareschall IV.) (Bigod IV.)

XVII

HUGH LE BIGOD, son of Hugh and Maud (Mareschall) Bigod, was Chief Justice of England. He married Joan Burnet. He had Roger, fifth and last Earl of Norfolk, and Sir John Bigod.

XVIII

SIR JOHN BIGOD, son of Hugh and Joan (Burnet) le Bigod, Chief Justice, married and had sons.

XIX

ROGER BIGOD, younger son of Sir John Bigod; married, and had a daughter, *Joan,* of whom further.

XX

JOAN BIGOD, daughter of Sir Roger, married Sir William de Chauncy, last Baron of Scirpenbeck. (Chauncy—English Line—XI.)

(Fowler: "Memorial of Chauncys," opposite p. 121. Browning: "Pedigree XV—Americans of Royal Descent," Vol. I, p. 67.)

Chauncy Royal Descent

Henry I of France to Chauncy

I

HENRY I of France, married Anne of Russia.

II

HUGH, the Great, Duke of France and Burgundy; married, in 938, as third wife, Lady Adela, or Adelaide, daughter of Herbert IV, Count of Vermandois. (Vermandois XIII.)

III

LADY ISABEL or ELIZABETH de VERMANDOIS, daughter of Hugh and Adela or Adelaide, died in 1131, widow of Robert, Earl of Mellent, who died in 1118; married (second) William de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey. (Warenne VIII.)

IV

WILLIAM de WARENNE (WARREN), son of William and Isabel or Elizabeth (de Vermandois) de Warenne, second Earl of Surrey, became third Earl of Surrey, and died in 1148. He married, before 1143, Lady Adela de Talvace, also of royal descent, who died in 1174, and had a daughter, Isabelle.

V

LADY ISABELLE de WARENNE, heiress of William, third Earl of Surrey, died in 1199. She married (first) William de Blois, who died without issue in 1160. She married (second), in 1163, Hameline Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who died in 1202, and had *Isabel,* of whom further.

VI

LADY ISABEL DE WARENNE, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet and Lady Isabelle de Warenne; married Roger, Baron Bigod, Lord High Steward of England, and created in 1189, Earl of Norfolk. (Bigod III.)

VII

HUGH LE BIGOD, son of Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, became second Earl of Norfolk, and died in 1225. He married Lady Maud Mareschall, daughter of William le Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke. (Mareschall IV.)

(Generations VIII through XI same as Charlemagne to Chauncy XVII through XX.)

Second Giffard Line

RALPH GIFFARD was the sheriff of Essex and Hertfordshire in 1318 and 1319.

I

His descendant, William Giffard, through an ancient Buckinghamshire line, married and had John, who had an estate at Gilston in Hertfordshire. From him was named the manor Giffards, formerly held by the de Roos family, under the name of Stanley. John Giffard died in 1414, without issue.

II

MARGARET GIFFARD, daughter of William Giffard, and sister and heir of John Giffard, married John Chauncy, Esq. (Chauncy—English Line—XII.)

(Morant: "History and Antiquities of the County of Essex," Vol. II, p. 526. Fowler: "Memorial of the Chauncys.")

BIGOD ARMS

Arms—Or, a cross gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Bigod

VARIOUS origins are assigned to the surname Bigod as stated by Bardsley in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." In the judgment of Professor Skeat the name was applied to a religious order in the form Beghard, the order being the same as or confused with the Beguins. This assertion is confirmed by the forms Roger le Bigod, and Ralph le Bygod. The name Bigot or Bigod occurs in the twelfth century as a proper name of Normans. This also would seem to confute the other theory as to the origin of the surname aroused from the oath "By God"; compare Pardew (from par Dieu). For the expression "by God" is English and not Norman French.

I

ROGER LE BIGOD held possession of one hundred and seventeen lordships in the shire of Suffolk, some six or seven in Essex, and various manors in Norfolk. He was one of the barons who supported Robert, eldest son of William the Conqueror, against William Rufus, at the time of the accession of the latter. He reached the height of his good fortune in the reign of Henry I, known as "Beauclerc," 1100-35, from whom he obtained for his family many valuable preferments. Among other grants the King gave to him Framlingham, in Suffolk. In 1103 he founded Thetford Abbey in the county of Norfolk, and there, in 1108, he was interred. He married Adela, or Adeliza, daughter of Hugh Grentemaisnil (or Grantismesnil), Lord High Steward of England, and was succeeded by his eldest son and heir, William. The latter perished in a shipwreck with the King's son in 1120. William Bigod was succeeded by his brother, Hugh.

II

HUGH LE BIGOD, son of Roger and Adela or Adeliza (Grentemaisnil) Bigod, was Baron le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and Lord of the Honours of Forn-

BIGOD.

Arms—Or, a cross gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

WARREN (WARENNE).

Arms—Chequy, or and azure. (Burke: "General Armory.")

VERMANDOIS.

Arms—Chequy azure and or, on a chief of the first three fleurs-de-lis of the second. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

MARESCHALL.

Arms—Per pale, or and vert, a lion rampant, double-queued gules, armed and langued azure. (Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. III.)

CLARE (DE CLARE).

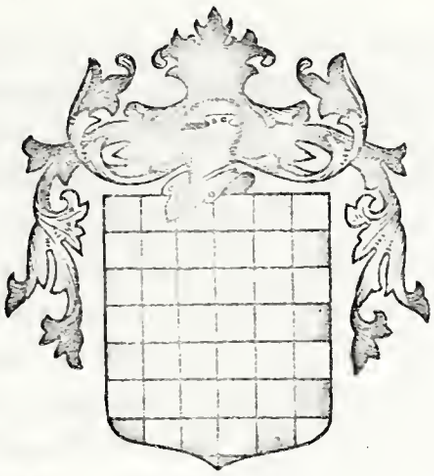
Arms—Or, three chevrons gules, with a label of five points azure.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

GIFFARD.

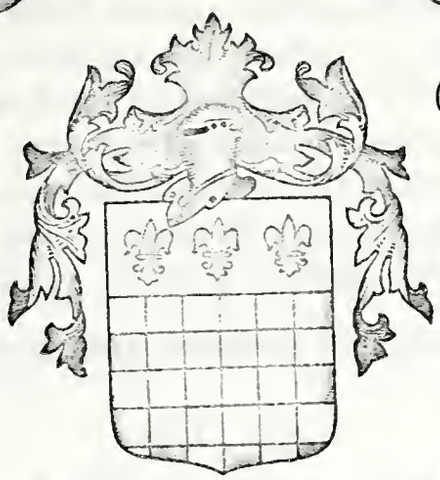
Arms—Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Bigod



Warren
(Warenne)



Vermandois



Mareschall



Clare
(de Clare)



Giffard

cet and Framlingham; Lord of Logis and Savernay in Normandy. He was born before 1100, and succeeded his brother, who died early, as third Baron le Bigod, November 27, 1119. He was hereditary patron of the priories of Thetford and Felixstowe, and hereditary steward of the royal household. He was knighted; was Privy Councillor to the King; a witness to the second charter of King Stephen, known as the "Charter of Liberties"; was created Earl of Norfolk shortly after 1136 as reward for his aid to Stephen in his contest for the crown. He was commander in King Stephen's army from January to February, 1141. He was styled Earl of East Anglia in 1141, but was not confirmed as Earl of Norfolk until 1154, the same year in which he was confirmed steward of the household, and also Lord of Walesham, Aldergate and Ackley. He was sheriff of the county of Norfolk, 1156-57; created Lord of the Honour of Eye in 1173; served as constable of Norwich Castle, 1173-84; renewed his homage to the King, July 25, 1174; and in 1177 took the cross and became a Crusader. He died in the Holy Land in 1177. He married (first) Juliana de Vere, daughter of Alberic de Vere; (second) Gundred. Sons: *Roger,* of whom further; Hugh, and William.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 553.)

III

ROGER LE BIGOD, son of Hugh and Gundred le Bigod, was born before 1150, and died in the fifth year of Henry III (1220-21). He was knighted and was "Bearer of the Banner in Fee," in 1173; summoned to Parliament in 1177; assessor in the King's Court, to arbitrate between the King of Castile and King of Navarre. He was restored as second Earl of Norfolk, 1189, and also confirmed as hereditary steward of the household on the same day. He was also Joint Ambassador to France, Privy Councillor, and Lord Keeper of Hertford Castle. At the second coronation of Richard Cœur de Lion, he was one of the supporters of the canopy. In addition to all of these he served as Chief Justice in the King's Court at Thetford, Lord Warden of Romford Forest, and Chief Commissioner. He was, in 1215, one of the twenty-five Barons Guardian of the Great Charter. He was restored as Earl of Norfolk, April 3, 1218.

Roger le Bigod married (first), before 1195, Isabel de Warenne. (Royal Descent—Henry I of France to Chauncy VI.) (Warenne XI.) Children: *Hugh,* of whom further; William, Thomas, Margaret, Adeliza, and Mary.

(Flower: "Visitation of Yorkshire, 1563-64," p. 222. Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XVI.)

BIGOD

IV

HUGH LE BIGOD, son of Roger and Isabel (de Warenne) Bigod, died before 1225. He was early knighted, was one of the guardians of Magna Charta, and is recorded as succeeding as third Earl of Norfolk before August 2, 1221. He was hereditary steward of the Royal Household, hereditary bearer of the banner of St. Edmund in Fee, hereditary warden of Romford Forest, and patron of the priories of Thetford and Felixstowe. He was also captain in the army raised by the King for service against the Welsh. He married, about 1212, Maud Mareschall (Mareschall IV), and had: Roger; *Hugh,* of whom further; and Ralph.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 553.)

V

HUGH LE BIGOD, son of Hugh and Maud (Mareschall) le Bigod, became Chief Justiciary of England under the barons in 1257, and was killed at the battle of Lewes. He married Joan Burnet, daughter of Robert Burnet. He had sons: Roger; and *John,* of whom further.

VI

SIR JOHN BIGOD, son of Hugh and Joan (Burnet) le Bigod, married and had a son, *Roger,* of whom further.

VII

ROGER BIGOD, son of Sir John Bigod, is said to have been the youngest of his father's sons. He married and had a daughter, *Joan,* of whom further.

VIII

JOAN BIGOD, daughter of Roger Bigod, married Sir William de Chauncy, the last Baron (so recorded) of Scirpenbeck. (Chauncy—English Line—XI.)

(Browning: "Americans of Royal Descent," Vol. I, p. 174.)

WARREN (WARENNE) ARMS

Arms—Chequy, or and azure. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Warenne

THE fortress Varenne, in Normandy, is claimed as the origin of the surname Warenne, or Warren, of the first Earl of Surrey.

I

ROLLO, founder of the Dukes of Normandy.

II

WILLIAM, surnamed Longue Espec, son of Rollo.
Children:

1. Gunnora; married Richard, Duke of Normandy, son of William, and grandson of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, whose son, Richard, was succeeded by Richard's son, Robert, the father of William the Conqueror.
2. *Herfastus,* of whom further.
3. Wevia.
4. Werina.
5. Durelina.
6. Sainfria.

III

HERFASTUS, son of William, the grandson of Rollo, had a daughter, whose name is not recorded.

IV

WALTER DE ST. MARTIN married the daughter of Herfastus.

V

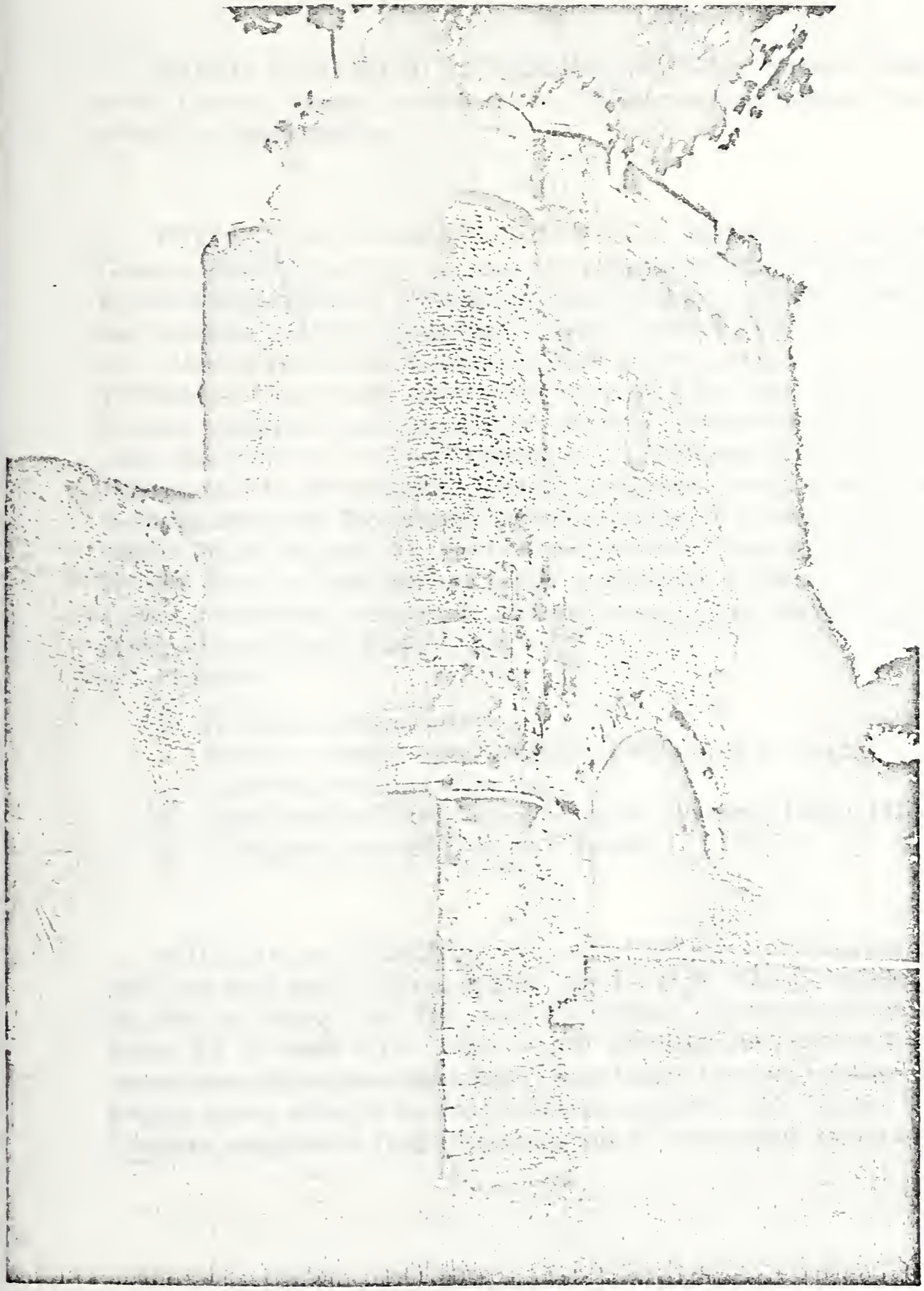
WILLIAM DE WARENNE, their son, Earl of Warenne in Normandy; married a daughter of Ralph de Torta, protector of Normandy during the minority of Richard I, Duke of Normandy.

LEWES CASTLE.

Lewes Castle is placed on the top of a steep hill, and its position is a most commanding one. On the east and west and north its view is a wide one, on the south its prospect extends over what is now meadow stretching toward Newhaven, what was earlier an arm of the sea, covering at the height of the tide an expanse of muddy waste.

An early Saxon Castle was to be found here, and on its site William de Warrene and his wife Gundred, daughter of the Conqueror, erected a Norman castle. (Warrenne VIII.) It remained in the possession of this powerful family until their extinction in the fourteenth century, when Lewes became the property of the Fitz-Alans of Arundel. Isabel de Warrene, of the line, carried the earldom in marriage first to William de Blois and then to Hameline Plantagenet, brother of Henry II. The last Earl died in the reign of Edward III. Here occurred the battle of Lewes in the Barons' War, 1265. From the death of the last Earl of Warren and Surrey in 1347 to the Reformation there is little to record, for when the possessions passed into the hands of Richard Fitz-Alan, it ceased to be occupied by its owners, and its history becomes that of many of the castles of feudal splendor—it fell into ruins and decay.

(Sir James MacKenzie: "Castles of England.")



LEWES

VI

RALPH (RODOLPHUS) SIRE DE GARENNE; married (first) Beatrice; (second) Emma, by whom he had Ralph, who died without issue; and *William,* of whom further.

VII

WILLIAM DE WARENNE (GARENNE), son of Ralph and Emma de Garenne, married Gundreda, according to some authorities considered daughter, by others stepdaughter of William the Conqueror, the Charlers of Lewes describing Gundreda as Matilda's daughter, and the Conqueror's charter, "my daughter"; Matilda (wife of the Conqueror) being a benefactor of the Lewes priory. William had a considerable command at the battle of Hastings, and an account of his valor and fidelity was rewarded with about three hundred lordships in Shropshire, Essex, Suffolk, Oxford, Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, and Yorkshire, and was in conjunction with Richard de Tonbridge, appointed Chief Justiciar for the whole realm of England. His chief residence was the Castle of Lewes in Sussex. He died June 24, 1088, and was buried in the chapter house of the priory of Lewes, which he had founded and of which he was patron, beside his wife, Gundreda, who had died in May 27, 1085.

Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Reginald, married Alice, daughter of William de Wormgay.
3. Gundred, not known to have married.
4. Edith, married (first) Gerard de Gurney; (second) Drew de Monceaux.
5. A daughter, married Ernesins Colunchis.

VIII

WILLIAM DE WARENNE, JR., son of William and Gundreda de Warenne, was born before 1071, and died May 11, 1138. He was second Earl of Warren and Surrey, and first sided with Robert Courthose against William Rufus, for successor to the Conqueror, but later supported William Rufus, but on the death of the latter aided Robert until Henry I became established on the English throne, when he became his faithful supporter. He married Isabel, or Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Magnus, Count of Vermandois, who was brother

of Philip, King of France. She was the widow of Robert de Beaumont, Count of Mellent, in Normandy, and Earl of Leicester in England. (Vermandois XIV.)

Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Reginald, married Adelia, daughter of Robert de Mowbray.
3. Ralph, died without issue.
4. Gundred, married (first) Roger de Newburgh; (second) William de Lancaster.
5. Ada or Adama, married, in 1139, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, oldest son of David, King of Scotland. They had Malcolm and William, both Kings of Scotland. She died in 1178.

IX

WILLIAM (3) DE WARENNE, son of William, Jr., and Isabel (de Vermandois) de Warenne, was third Earl of Warren and Surrey, and aided Stephen in 1137 in Normandy, but afterward supported Queen Maud and was taken prisoner after her defeat; and on his release in 1147 went on a crusade with Louis, King of France, and was slain by the Saracens near Laodicea, January 13, 1148. He married Adela, daughter of William Talvace, who was son of Robert de Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. She married (second) Patrick de Eureax, first Earl of Salisbury, and died December 10, 1174. The only child of the third Earl of Warren and Surrey was *Isabel,* of whom further.

X

ISABEL DE WARENNE, only child of William and Adela (Talvace) de Warenne, married (first) William de Blois; (second) Hameline Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. They had *Isabel,* of whom further.

XI

LADY ISABEL DE WARENNE, daughter of Hameline Plantagenet and Lady Isabel de Warenne, married Roger, Baron Bigod, Lord High Steward of England, created in 1189, Earl of Norfolk. (Bigod III.)

(Warren: "History and Genealogy of the Warren Family," 1902, pp. 2-15.)

VERMANDOIS ARMS

Arms—Chequy azure and or, on a chief of the first three fleurs-de-lis of the second. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Vermandois

THE surname or title de Vermandois, originated from Verman, a county named from its capital, in Picardy, now Department Aisne in Northeastern France, seat of the Veromandui of Roman times. It is an illustrious and historic house derived from the Lombard line of the Carlovingian family, Bernard, King of Lombardy, being its founder. The line is traced as follows:

I

CHARLES MARTEL, died in 741 A. D.

II

PEPIN THE SHORT, King, 752-68.

III

CHARLEMAGNE, 768-814; Emperor 800 A. D.

IV

PEPIN, second son of Charlemagne, was King of Italy, died in 810.

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Table XII.)

V

BERNARD, King of Lombardy, died in 818.

VI

PEPIN, son of Bernard, received the rich Abbey of Quentin and the strong city of Peronne, which was named by popular usage, "Peronne la Pucelle," or the Maiden, because so fairly was it situated, and so strongly was it fortified and

guarded, that no alien forces had ever possessed it. He had sons, *Heribert* (or *Herbert*), of whom further; and Pepin of Valois or Peronne.

VII

HERIBERT (or HERBERT), second son of Pepin of Peronne, died in 902. He received the Abbey and the Lordship, both of which he held. By ceaseless energy he achieved his ambition to become Count of Vermandois, a title which was destined to grow in lustre through many generations. The territory included, in addition to the place from which the title was derived, the cities and territories of Rheims, Soissons, Meaux, and Senlis. Heribert is counted in the Vermandois records as Heribert I. He had a son, *Heribert,* of whom further.

VIII

HERIBERT II, son of Heribert I, was Count of Vermandois and of Troyes, 902 to 943. He became one of the most powerful of the feudatories of Northern France, and when at the height of his power avenged himself upon the Carlovingians for the wrongs of the tortured and blinded Bernard, founder of his house. He married Hildebrande, the daughter of Duke Robert of France, and among their four sons was *Albert I,* of whom further.

IX

ALBERT I, son of Heribert II and Hildebrande, was called the Pious. It was through his influence that the learned dean of St. Quentin's was brought to the notice of Richard Sans Peur, the Duke of that province, and thus this Count of Vermandois was the means of bringing into existence much of the recorded history of Normandy. His reign was from 943 to 988. He had a son, *Heribert,* of whom further.

X

HERIBERT III, son of Albert I and the Princess Geberga (daughter of King Louis d'Outremer), succeeded his father in 988, and held the title and estates until the year 1000, when he was succeeded by his son, *Otto,* of whom further.

XI

OTTO, son of Heribert III, reigned from 1010 to 1045, succeeding his brother Albert II, who reigned from 1000 to 1010.

VERMANDOIS

XII

HERIBERT IV, son of Otto, died in 1081; married Adela, heiress of Valois, leaving an only child, *Adela* or *Adelaide,* of whom further.

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," Table XXV. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage.")

XIII

LADY ADELA, or ADELAIDE, sole heiress in blood and possessions, of Heribert IV, Count of Vermandois; married Hugh, second son of King Henry I, of France, thus uniting the two great fiefs of Vermandois and Valois. The death of Hugh Magnus occurred in 1101. He had a daughter, *Isabel,* or *Elizabeth,* of whom further.

XIV

ISABEL or ELIZABETH, daughter of Hugh, Count of Vermandois (according to Banks) married (first) Robert de Beaumont (or Bellomont), first Earl of Leicester after the Conquest, and also Count of Mellent in Normandy. He died in 1117-18. She married (second) William de Warrenne, second Earl of Warren and Surrey, who died May 10, 1138. (Warenne VIII.) She died February 13, 1131.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 451, 687-88. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 181-84.)

MARESCHALL ARMS

Arms—Per pale, or and vert, a lion rampant, double queued, gules, armed and langued azure.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. III.)

Mareschall

AS a surname, this is one of the many derived from an official position. The same family is variously recorded Mareschal, Marshall and Marshal. As Mareschall, or marshal, of England, succeeding generations of this family served the Kings of England, and after having been designated as le Marischall, through succeeding generations, finally adopted the appellation as a surname.

I

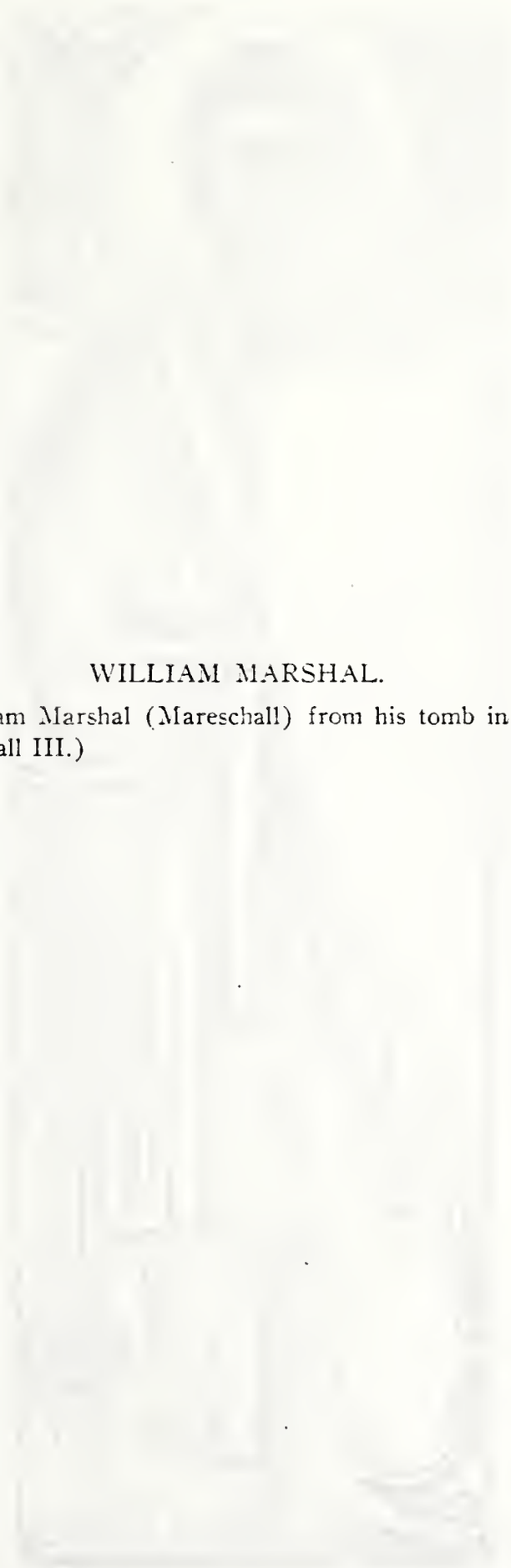
GILBERT, surnamed le Mareschall.

II

JOHN MARESCHALL, died in 1164, son of Gilbert Mareschall, and unsuccessfully impleaded with his father (some records say brother) by Robert de Venoiz and William de Hastings for the office of marshal. The suit was not successful, and later John gave his support to the Empress Maud, taking part in the disastrous siege of Winchester under the banner of Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural brother of the Empress. He suffered from famine and other hardships after the siege, especially after the capture of his leader, but remained attached to the party of the Empress for thirteen years, until the death of Stephen and the accession of King Henry II brought reward in the form of large grants to him and to his heirs in the shire of Wilts. He is recorded in the year 1164 as making claim, as marshall of the realm, to certain manors held by the See of Canterbury, a claim which brought him into conflict with Thomas à Becket. By his second wife, Sybil, sister of Earl Patrick, of Salisbury, he left four sons: 1. John, his successor. 2. *William,* of whom further. 3. Ansilm. 4. Henry, afterward Bishop of Exeter.

III

WILLIAM MARESCHALL, son of John Mareschall, was born before 1153, and died May 14, 1219. He was knighted in 1173, and was a member of the



WILLIAM MARSHAL.

Effigy of William Marshal (Mareschall) from his tomb in Temple Church, London. (Mareschall III.)



GOODRICH CASTLE.

Founded in the early days when the Welsh hordes were sweeping the country, the commanding position of this fortress arrests attention. Its chief purpose was the protection of the ferry that lay beneath, crossing the Wye on the border of Monmouthshire, chief thoroughfare between England and the Marches of Wales. The possession of this castle to William Mareschal (Mareschall III) was confirmed by King John in 1203. Upon his death his five sons succeeded, but all died without issue. His eldest daughter, next heir, brought Goodrich to Warren de Monchensi in marriage. The son of this marriage taking sides against the King in the Barons' War at Lewes, gained disfavor with Henry III, and after his capture at Kenilworth his estates were forfeited and granted to William de Valence, the French half-brother of the King. William died in 1296, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His son was murdered in 1323 while attending Queen Isabella in France. Goodrich went to his niece, Elizabeth Comyn, and thence to her husband Baron Talbot, his great-grandson becoming first Earl of Shrewsbury. The castle, still the possession of the family, was seized by the Yorkists in the War of the Roses; but later was recovered by the Earl of Shrewsbury in the possession of whose descendants it remained until the seventeenth century. At this period Gilbert, seventh Earl died (1616), and Goodrich was inherited by Elizabeth, wife of Henry Grey, Earl of Kent. A stronghold of the King in the Civil War, it was defended by Sir Henry Lingen against the forces of Parliament in 1646 until it could resist no longer and was surrendered when by order of Parliament it was left a wreck.

(Sir James MacKenzie: "Castles of England.")



GOODRICH

household of Prince Henry, who on his death-bed committed to William Mareschall his cross of gold, June 11, 1183. He became, by right of his wife, Earl of Pembroke, and rose to great prominence in the baronial history of England. He is known in the records as Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, and Lord of Leinster in Ireland, also as Lord of Orbec and Longueville in Normandy. Among numerous offices which he held, both at home and in France, he officiated as sceptre bearer at the coronation of King Richard I, was keeper of Nottingham Castle, acted as Justiciar in the King's Court, was constable of Chichester Castle, and was sheriff of Gloucestershire. On the death of his father he succeeded as Hereditary Marshall of England, and also as High Sheriff of the County of Gloucester. He was chief marshal of the King's Court, April, 1200, Lord Warden of the Marches of Normandy, the following year, and the next year constable of the Castle of Lillebonne. He was one of the ambassadors to France, April, 1204, in connection with the conflict between King John and Philip of France, and after filling very many other important offices, served from October, 1216 to May, 1219, as guardian and governor of the King. In this latter month and year he was also Guardian and Regent of England. On October 28, 1216, he officiated as Earl Marshal of England at the coronation of King Henry III, and June 6, 1217, the King made him a member of his Privy Council. He is styled about this time "Great Marshall of the Realm." October 30, 1217, he was made steward of the manor of Havering, and also of that of Scrineham, and in 1217 he served as sheriff of the counties of Essex and Hartford.

Among his many benefactions he founded Tintern Abbey in the shire of Wexford; the Priory of St. Saviours, Dublin; that of Kilrush and St. Augustine's, in Kilkenny, and several others. He married, previous to September 3, 1189, Isabel de Clare. (de Clare VII.)

Children:

1. William, second Earl of Pembroke, married twice; no issue.
2. Richard, third Earl of Pembroke, left no issue.
3. Gilbert, fourth Earl of Pembroke, married twice; no issue.
4. Walter, fifth Earl of Pembroke; married Margaret de Quincy, daughter of Robert de Quincy.
5. Anselm, sixth Earl of Pembroke; married Maud de Bohun.
6. *Matilda,* or *Maud,* of whom further.
7. Isabella; married (first), in 1217, Gilbert de Clare; (second) Richard, Earl of Cornwall.
8. Sibilla; married William, Earl of Ferrers and Derby.

9. Eva; married William, son of Reginald de Braose.
10. Johanna; married Warin de Monchensi.

IV

MATILDA or MAUD MARESCHALL, oldest daughter of William and Isabel (de Clare) Mareschall; married (first) Hugh le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk; (second) William de Warenne, Earl of Surrey. (Bigod IV.) (Royal Descent, Henry I of France to Chauncy VII.)

(Stephen and Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography." Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. I, p. 368; Vol. III, pp. 597-600. "Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 203-12.)

CLARE (DE CLARE) ARMS

Arms—Or, three chevrons gules, with a label of five points azure. (As borne by Richard "Strongbow," the label denoting the eldest son.)

(Burke: "General Armory.")

De Clare

MANY generations of distinguished men and women have borne the name Clare, the family name Clare or de Clare being originally derived from the lordship of Clare in Suffolk.

I

GEOFFREY, natural son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, had a son Gislebert (or Gilbert).

II

GISLEBERT or GILBERT, son of Geoffrey, was surnamed Crispin and was Earl of Brionne in Normandy.

III

RICHARD FITZ-GILBERT, son of Gislebert or Gilbert Crispin, came into England with William the Conqueror, and was with him at the battle of Hastings; for which service he was advanced to great honors and large possessions. He held thirty-five lordships in Surrey, thirty-five in Essex, three in Cambridgeshire, and ninety-five in Suffolk. The first place of his residence was at Benefield in Northamptonshire, and afterwards at the general (Domesday) survey, being possessed of the town and castle of Tonebruge in Kent he was styled "Ricardus Tonebruge" (now Tunbridge), He was sometimes called Ricardus de Clare from the manor of that name in the county of Suffolk, which became the chief seat of his family. By Rohesia, his wife, daughter of Walter Giffard, first Earl of Buckingham, he had six sons: *Gilbert,* of whom further; Roger, Walter, Richard, Robert, and Godfrey; and two daughters. (Giffard III.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 179-180.)

IV

GILBERT DE TONEBRUGE, oldest son of Richard Fitz-Gilbert and Rohesia Giffard, resided at Tonebruge and from thence was surnamed. He was second Earl of Clare, and married, in 1113, Alex, Alice or Adeliza de Clermont, daughter of the Earl (Count) of Clermont, of the princely blood of Roucy and Montdidier (Chauncy Royal Descent from Charlemagne), and had five sons: Richard, his successor; *Gilbert*, of whom further; Walter (died without issue); Hervy, died a monk; and Baldwin; and a daughter.

V

GILBERT DE CLARE, third son of Gilbert and Adeliza, obtained a royal license empowering him to own, possess, and enjoy all the lands he should conquer in Wales. He marched thither with a picked body of men, and entering Cardiganshire soon brought the entire country to acknowledge his rule as lord. He strengthened his conquest by the erection of two strongholds or castles, and as he was fast gaining name and position as a powerful feudatory, he was created by King Stephen, in 1138, Earl of Pembroke. He was born before 1116; at the age of twenty-one was knighted; and succeeded as Lord of Striguil and Chepstow in 1137. The following year he entered into possession of the lordship of Netherwent, and soon after his creation as Earl of Pembroke, he was made marshal of England by King Stephen. He was noted for his generosity to the church, being patron of Tintern Abbey, a foundation of the family in the shire of Monmouth; also of the Priory of St. Neot's in the county of Huntingdon; and with his wife he was joint founder of the Priory of Usk, for nuns, in Monmouthshire.

As one of the possessions of the de Clares, Chepstow, or Striguil, together with its castle, has deep historic interest for those who are lineal descendants of its early possessors, and its history was for centuries part of the history of the Marches of Wales. The founding of the castle goes back to a very dim antiquity, as is admitted by the most accurate and reliable of antiquarians and topographers. It is certain that the stronghold in the form known to the present time was built by William Fitz-Osborne, one of King Edward the Confessor's Norman supporters and military commanders, whose advice, it is said, decided William the Conqueror to invade England. After the Conquest Fitz-Osborne was granted this lordship of Striguil, by which name Chepstow was then known. Roger, his son, succeeded him in the earldom, and because of rebellion against his King forfeited his estates, which were then granted to the de Clares.

Gilbert de Clare married Elizabeth, sister of Waleran, Count de Meulan and Worcester, and of Robert, Earl of Leicester, and great-granddaughter of Henry I of France. He died in 1148. He had sons: *Richard,* of whom further; and Baldwin, and a daughter, Basilla, who married Raymond, son of William Fitz-Gerald, of Ireland. (*Ibid.,* p. 597.)

VI

RICHARD DE CLARE, son of Gilbert and Elizabeth de Clare, known in English history as "Strongbow," succeeded *de jure* as second Earl of Pembroke in 1148, which was the 13th year of King Stephen. He made an expedition into Ireland on behalf of the King of Leinster, who had been expelled, captured Dublin, and made himself master of Leinster. When he prepared to extend his claim over the whole island and began by defeating an Irish army of some thirty thousand, King Henry II invaded Ireland and received the submission of the Earl and his followers. Besides his title as Earl of Pembroke, Richard de Clare was created Earl of Striguil and Buckingham, Lord of Tudenham and Leinster in Ireland. He was hereditary Marshal of England, patron of the Abbey of Tintern, and of the Priory of St. Neot's; witness, November 6, 1153, to the compromise between King Henry and the Duke of Normandy, whereby the latter was to stand next in succession to the English throne. He received knighthood the same year; officiated as Earl Marshal at the coronation of Henry II; was joint ambassador to Germany in 1167; commander of the allied forces of King Dermod in 1170; and in 1170-71 succeeded, by right of his wife, as King of Leinster; constable and steward of Ireland, July, 1171; in 1173 he served as captain in the King's army in Normandy, and was appointed governor of Gisors the same year. In 1174 he was made justiciar of Ireland, and also governor of Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin. About this time he founded and endowed Kilmainham Priory.

He married, in accordance with an agreement made before he invaded Ireland, the Princess Eva, daughter of the exiled King of Leinster, Dermod McMurrough (Mac Murchad), August 26, 1170. Richard de Clare's death occurred April 5, 1176. He left no son, but an only daughter, *Isabel,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* p. 598.)

VII

ISABEL DE CLARE, daughter of Richard and Eva (Mac Murchad) de Clare, remained under the guardianship of the King for some fourteen years, and then married William Mareschall (Marshal). (Mareschall or Marshal III.)

("Sawyer-Jewell Lineage," pp. 197-203. "Encyclopedia Britannica.")

GIFFARD ARMS

Arms—Gules, three lions passant in pale argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

First Giffard Line

THE family name Giffard, or Gifford, originated in the christen name Giffard, meaning "strong in giving." Giffard le Breton is in the Hundred Rolls, A. D. 1273.

I

OSBORNE DE BOLEBEC, a noble Norman, living in the time of Richard Sans Peur, Duke of Normandy (942-96), married Aveline, sister of Gunnora, wife of Richard Sans Peur (great-grandfather of William the Conqueror). Osborne had two sons: *Walter,* of whom further; and Osborne, ancestor of the Giffards of Brimsfield and of Chillington.

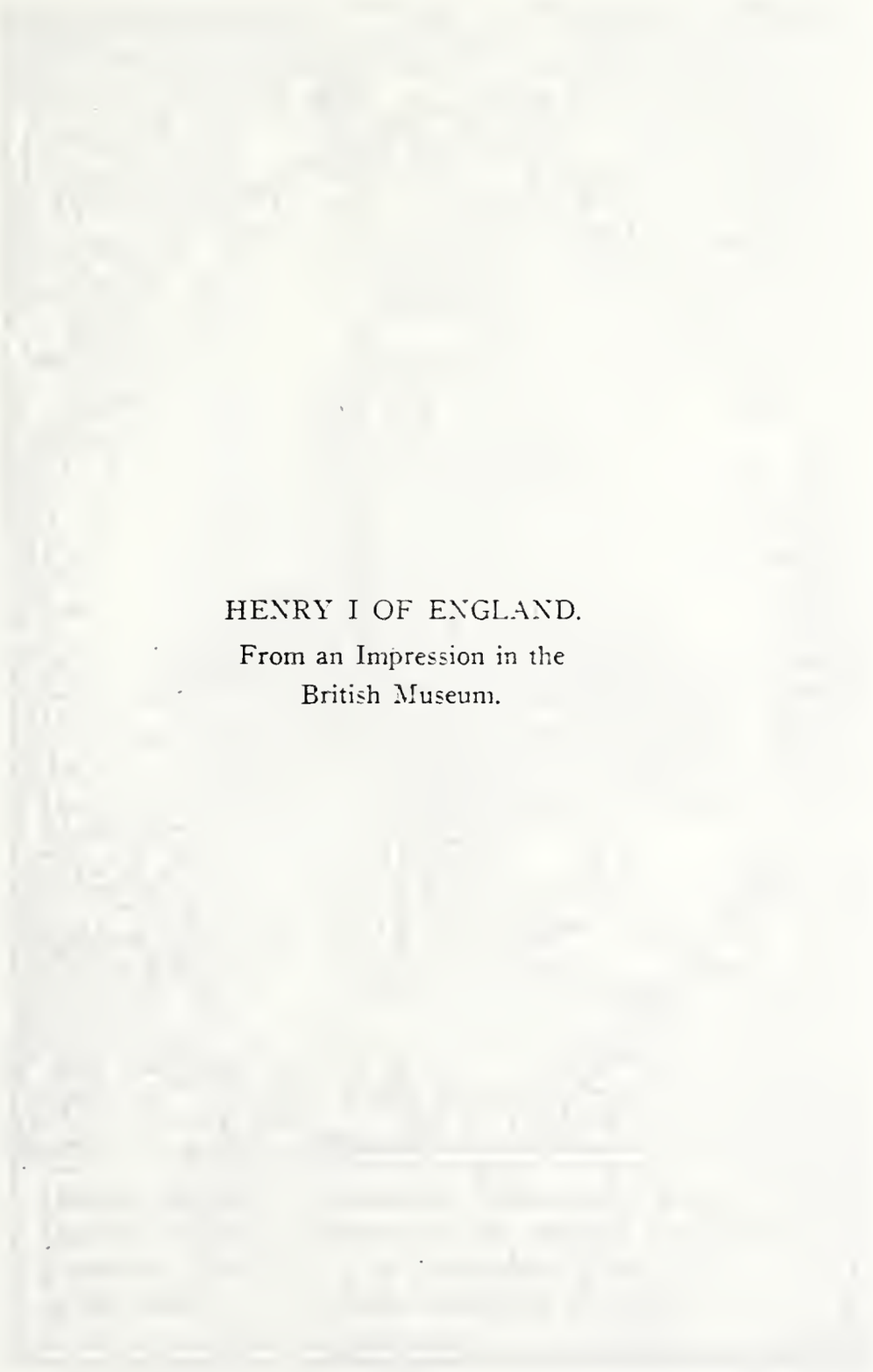
II

WALTER GIFFARD, son of Osborne and Aveline, was Lord of Longueville in Normandy, aided William the Conqueror in the battle of Hastings, and was rewarded by the title Earl of Buckingham, forty-eight lordships in Buckinghamshire, and others elsewhere, in all one hundred and seven. It is recorded that he was knighted in Normandy in 1053, and that he furnished thirty ships for the invasion of England in 1066. He married Agnes Flaitel or Fleitel, daughter of Gerard Flaitel. He died in 1102. He was one of the councillors of King William Rufus. They had Walter and Hugh and several daughters, among whom was *Rohesia,* of whom further.

III

ROHESIA GIFFARD, daughter of Walter and Agnes (Fleitel or Flaitel) Giffard, married Richard Fitz-Gilbert, the first Earl of Clare. (de Clare III.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 108-109. Burke: "History of the Commoners," pp. 206-07. Burke: "Dormant and Extinct Peerage.")



HENRY I OF ENGLAND.
From an Impression in the
British Museum.

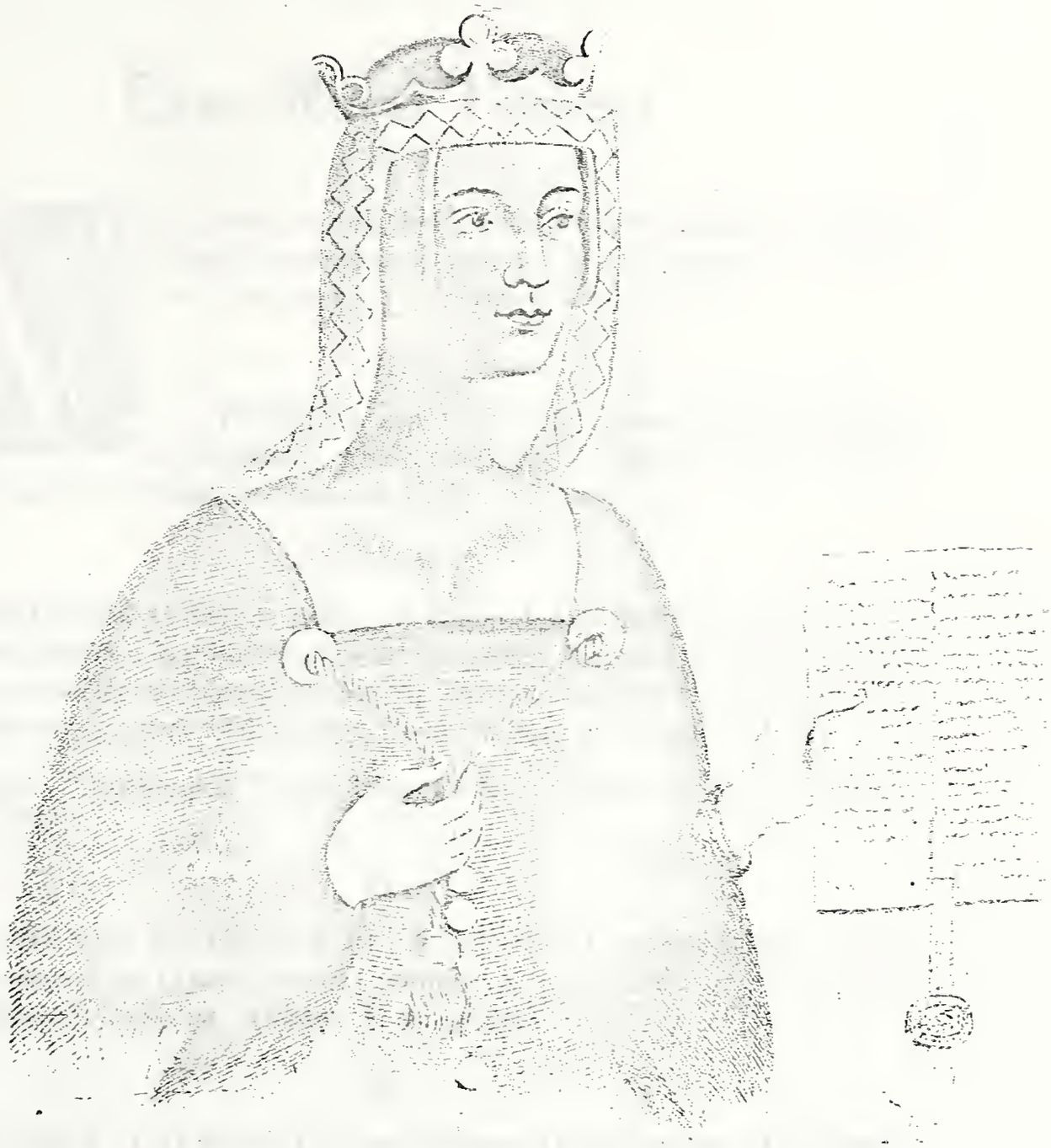


HENRY I OF ENGLAND

MATILDA OF SCOTLAND.

This portrait of Matilda, Queen-consort of Henry I, is from the Golden Book of St. Albans in the British Museum. This is a kind of conventual album in which are recorded the portraits of the benefactors of the abbey, together with an account of their donations. The book was not started until the fourteenth century, and while the entering of the portrait of Matilda was delayed until that time, the picture was undoubtedly designed in the Queen's own day. The artists of the middle ages drew only what they saw, and the style of dress and the form of the throne belong emphatically to the period of Henry I and Matilda.

(Agnes Strickland: "Lives of the Queens of England.")



Matilda of Scotland

Eyre Royal Descent

I



ILLIAM I, of England, known as the Conqueror, married Matilda, daughter of Baldwin V, of Flanders. (William the Conqueror I.) (House of Capet VII.)

II

HENRY I, son of William I, married Edith Matilda, of Scotland. (Saxon Kings of England XI.) (William the Conqueror II.) (Kings of Scotland IX.)

III

MATILDA (MAUD), daughter of Henry I, was left all the possessions of her father, Henry I, but the throne was usurped by her cousin, Stephen. Upon his death it reverted to Henry II, son of Matilda and Geoffrey Plantagenet. Matilda married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. (Anjou IX.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Table III.)

IV

KING HENRY II (HENRY PLANTAGENET) reigned from 1154 to 1189. He married, in 1152, Eleanor, Countess of Poitou and Aquitaine, daughter of William of Aquitaine. (Henry II of England.)

V

KING JOHN (LACKLAND), son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, reigned from 1199 to 1216. He married, as second wife, Isabella Taillefer, of Angoulême. (Taillefer IX.)

EYRE ROYAL DESCENT

VI

KING HENRY III, son of King John and Isabel Taillefer, reigned from 1216 to 1272. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence. (Provence VII.) (*Ibid.*)

VII

EDWARD I, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, married (first), in 1254, Eleanor, only child of Ferdinand III, King of Castile and his second wife, Johanna, Countess of Ponthieu. (Castile VIII.)

(*Ibid.*, Table IV.)

VIII

JOANNA (PLANTAGENET) D'ACRE, daughter of Edward I and Eleanor of Castile, married (first) Gilbert de Clare, ninth Earl of Clare, seventh Earl of Hereford, and third Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1295.

(Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. IV, p. 295.)

IX

LADY MARGARET DE CLARE, daughter of Joanna and Gilbert de Clare, and widow of Purs de Gavestone; married (second) Hugh, second Baron d'Audley, Earl of Gloucester, who died in 1347.

X

LADY MARGARET D'AUDLEY, daughter of Hugh and Margaret (de Clare) d'Audley, married Sir Ralph de Stafford, Baron, created in 1357, Earl of Stafford, died in 1372.

XI

HUGH DE STAFFORD, second Earl of Stafford, and son of Sir Ralph and Margaret (d'Audley) de Stafford, died in 1386. He married Lady Philippa Beauchamp, daughter of Sir Thomas de Beauchamp, third Earl of Warwick by Lady Catherine, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March. (Beauchamp XI.)

XII

LADY MARGARET DE STAFFORD, daughter of Hugh and Philippa (de Beauchamp) de Stafford, married Sir Ralph de Neville, of Raby, created in

EDWARD I OF ENGLAND.

From an Impression in the
British Museum



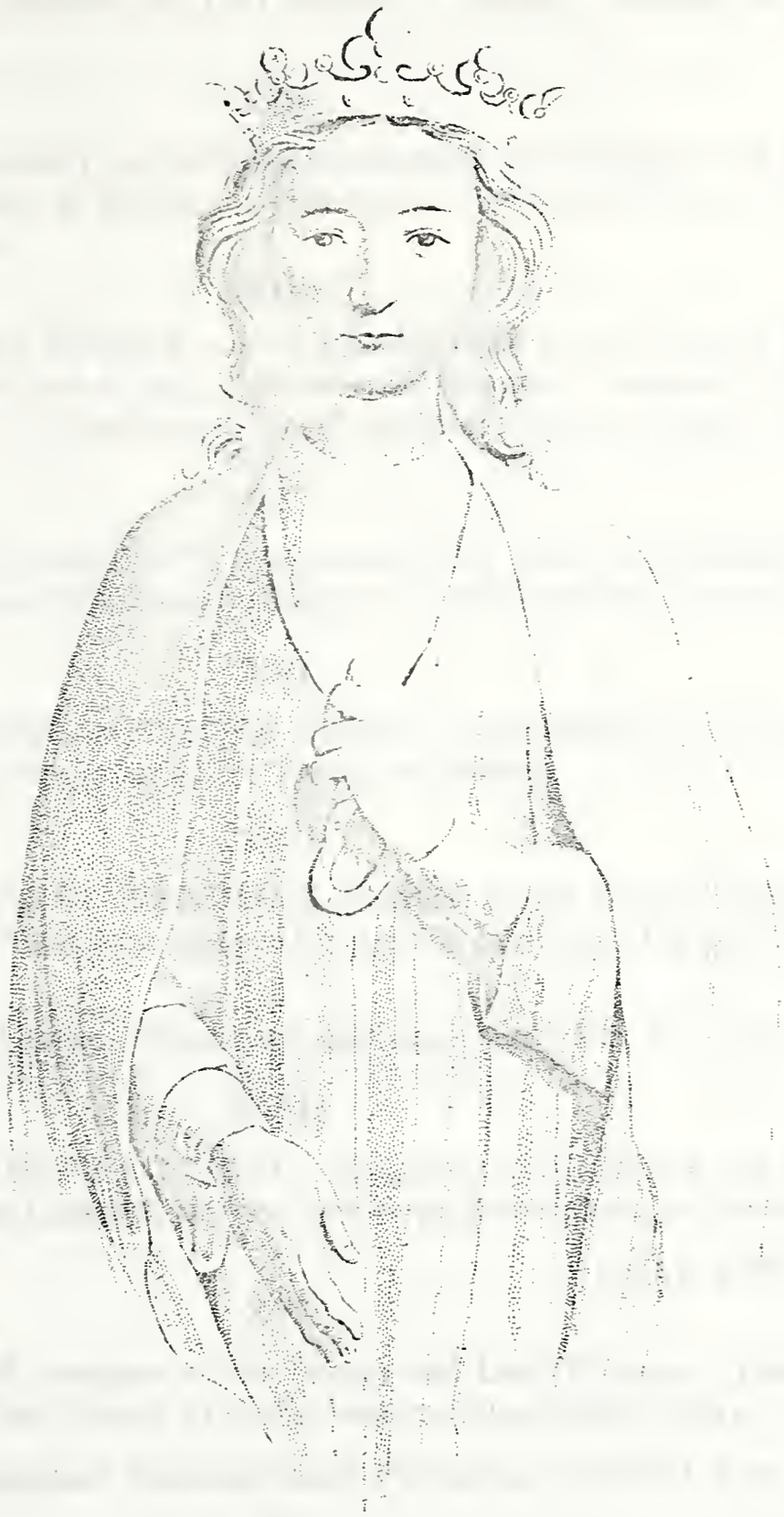
The noble and Victorious Prince EDWARD the first [illegible]
Sonne [illegible] King of England Duke of Aquitaine Earle of [illegible]
and Anjou Lo: of Ireland &c. He Conquered [illegible]
from thence the Marble Chaire He [illegible] and overcame [illegible]
Prince of Wales, and made [illegible] Prince Edward Prince [illegible]
at the age of 68 years 17 dayes after he had raigned 34 yeares 8 monthes.
Buried at Westminster.

EDWARD I OF ENGLAND

ELEANORA OF CASTILE.

The portrait of Eleanora (Eleanor) of Castile, Queen-consort of Edward I, taken from her monument in Westminster Abbey, is of singular interest. She is surnamed "the faithful" and to her beloved memory the King paid high tribute. Her death occurred during the troublous time when Scottish affairs were pressing hard upon the monarch. But affairs of state and war were obliterated from King Edward's mind by the sorrow he felt at Eleanor's death. All affairs of state were suspended during the obsequies. In deep grief he followed her body in person during thirteen days' progress from Grantham to Westminster. Along the way, the royal bier was carried to rest, at stages in the journey, in some central part of a great town. As it reposed, the neighboring ecclesiastics came to meet it in solemn procession, and to place it before the high altar of the principal church. At each of these resting places the royal mourner vowed to erect a cross in memory of the chère reine, as he called his lost Eleanor. In all, thirteen of these monuments were erected, that of Northampton still remaining.

(Agnes Strickland: "Lives of the Queens of England.")



Eleanora of Castile.

1377, Earl of Westmoreland, also Earl Marshal of England, who died in 1425. (Nevill XI.)

XIII

LADY MARGARET DE NEVILLE, daughter of Sir Ralph and Lady Margaret (de Stafford) de Neville, married Richard, third Lord Scrope, of Bolton, who died in 1420.

XIV

SIR HENRY DE SCROPE, son of Richard, third Lord Scrope by Lady Margaret de Neville, died in 1459. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Scrope, Lord Scrope, of Mosham and Upsal, son John, fifth Lord, died in 1498.

XV

SIR RICHARD DE SCROPE, second son of Sir Henry and Elizabeth de Scrope, married Eleanor Washbourne, daughter of Norborne Washbourne, Esq.

XVI

LADY ELEANOR DE SCROPE, daughter of Sir Richard and Eleanor (Washbourne) de Scrope, married Sir Thomas Wyndham.

XVII

LADY MARGARET WYNDHAM, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Eleanor (de Scrope) Wyndham, married Sir Andrew Luttrell, of Dunster Castle, Somersetshire.

(Burke: "History of the Commoners," Vol. I, p. 143.)

XVIII

LADY ELIZABETH LUTTRELL, daughter of Sir Andrew and Lady Margaret (Wyndham) Luttrell, married Sir George Speke, also of royal descent.

(*Ibid.*, p. 538.)

XIX

ANNE SPEKE, daughter of Sir George and Lady Elizabeth (Luttrell) Speke, married Sir John Horner, of Wells, Somersetshire, living in 1623.

("Le Nevis Pedigrees," Harleian Society Publication, Vol. VIII, p. 79.)

EYRE ROYAL DESCENT

XX

JANE HORNER, daughter of Sir John and Anne (Speke) Horner, married Rev. John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells. She was his second wife.

(Lee: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. LIV, p. 371.)

XXI

ANN STILL, daughter of Bishop John Still and Jane (Horner) Still, married Robert Eyre, of Sarum and Wiltshire.

XXII

CATHERINE EYRE, daughter of Robert and Ann (Still) Eyre, married, March 17, 1630, Rev. Charles Chauncy, afterward second president of Harvard College. (Eyre XII.)

(Browning: "Americans of Royal Descent.")



WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR (HENRY I OF ENGLAND).

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HENRY II OF ENGLAND.

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HOUSE OF CAPET (ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF FRANCE).

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

COUNTS OF TOULOUSE.

Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or, helmet crowned.

Crest—The head and neck of a ram, argent horned or, langued gules, between a vol-banneret of the same. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

HOUSE OF CASTILE.

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.

Crest—The tower. (Burke: "General Armory.")

ROYAL LINE OF PORTUGAL.

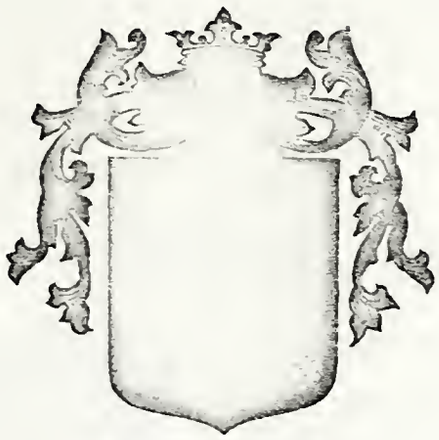
Arms—Argent, five inescutcheons azure, one, three and one, each charged with five plates, two, one and two, a bordure gules, charged with seven towers or, doors and windows of the second.

Helmet—Affrontée or, crowned of the same.

Crest—A dragon issuant, wings displayed or.

Supporters—Two winged dragons vert, each holding a banneret; the dexter argent, charged with five inescutcheons of the arms, the sinister gules, with seven towers or, two, two, two and one, doors and windows azure.

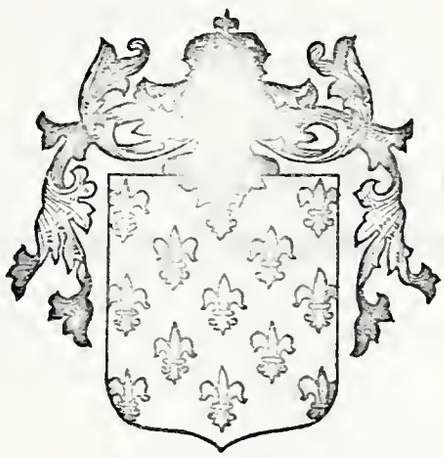
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")



William the Conqueror
HENRY I, OF ENGLAND



Henry II, of England



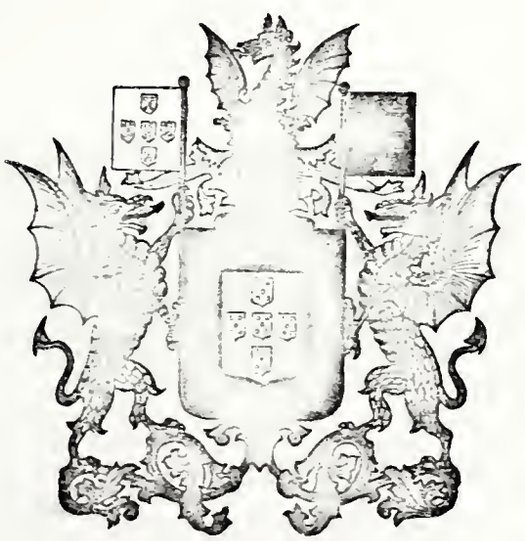
House of Capet
ANCIENT ROYAL ARMS OF FRANCE



Counts of Toulouse



House of Castile



Royal Line of Portugal

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR ARMS

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

William the Conqueror

WILLIAM OF NORMANDY, later known as William the Conqueror, was born in 1027 or 1028, bastard son of Robert, Duke of Normandy, sometimes called Robert the Devil, and of Arletta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise; and grandson of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. In 1034 Robert of Normandy induced his barons to acknowledge William as his successor. The following year he died on the return journey from Jerusalem, and the barons kept their promise by acknowledging the lordship of the boy William. The conquest of England in 1066 and the years immediately following gained for William the title of Conqueror, as well as that of King William I of England. Recent authorities state that though in England many legends survive of arms borne by the Conqueror and his companions, nothing is more certain than that no armorial bearings appeared on either side at the battle of Hastings. The arms described herewith are as recorded by Burke in his "Royal Armory."

I

WILLIAM I married Matilda (sometimes recorded as Maud), daughter of Baldwin V of Flanders, who traced descent in the female line from Alfred the Great. (Eyre Royal Descent I.) (House of Capet VII.)

II

HENRY I, fourth and youngest son of William I and Matilda (Maud) of Flanders, was known as Beauclerc. He is recorded in Burke's "Royal Armory" as bearing arms identical with those of his father. He married, in 1100, Edith Matilda, daughter of Malcolm III, King of Scotland. (Eyre Royal Descent II.) He married (second), in 1121, Adelaide, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Louvain. No issue by second marriage.

THE CASTLE OF FALAISE.

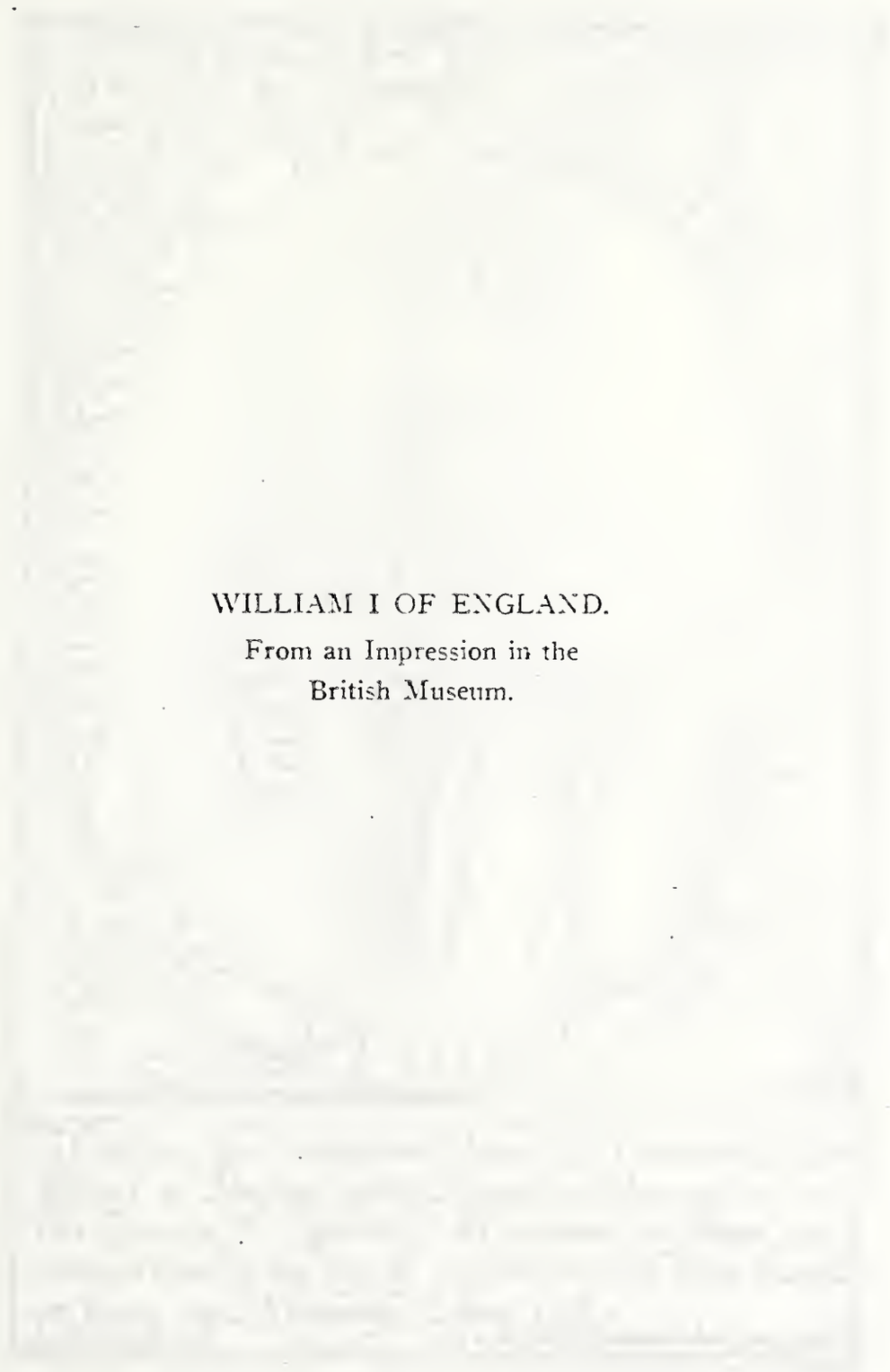
The picturesque castle of Falaise will always be known best as the birthplace of William the Conqueror, son of Duke Robert of Normandy, and Arlette, daughter of a tanner. The castle, one of the most interesting of the Norman castles of France, was most strongly fortified, a place indeed constructed for war; the ease and comfort of civilization had no part in its building. In a room a little better than a cell or a cave in a vast mountain of masonry, William the Conqueror of England was born.

(Walter Cranston Larned: "Churches and Castles of Medieval France.")



THE CASTLE OF FALAISE





WILLIAM I OF ENGLAND.
From an Impression in the
British Museum.



William the Conqueror Duke of Normandy (after he had in Battaile slaine Harolde) toke vppon him the Crowne of England. He raigned 19 yeares, 11 monthes: died at the age of 74 yeares, and lieth buried at Caen in Normandy. Anno 1087.

R. Elstracke sculpsit

An to be sold by Compton Holland [illegible]

WILLIAM I OF ENGLAND

MATILDA OF FLANDERS.

The portraits of both William the Conqueror and his Queen-consort Matilda, were carefully preserved on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel at Caen, until the middle of the seventeenth century. These portraits were painted by order of the Queen, when this magnificent endowment, upon which she bestowed so much of wealth and interest, was founded. We are indebted to the antiquarian Montfauçon, for the present-day knowledge of this portrait, a copy being found in his invaluable work, "Les Monumens de la Monarchie Française."

(Agnes Strickland: "Lives of the Queens of England.")



Matilda of Flanders.

ROCKINGHAM CASTLE.

Situated in Rockingham Forest on a natural rise well calculated to fit the need of protection was Rockingham Castle, old Saxon stronghold of the chief Bovi, and later chosen by the Conqueror. The forest was Royal Domain and one of the largest in the Kingdom, and it is possible that the first fortress was erected by King William I as a hunting lodge. King John presented it to his wife Isabella. In the reign of Edward I it is estimated that £20,000 was spent in repairs. Rockingham remained a royal possession for over 400 years, and was the scene of many stirring events during the period of the Civil War.

(Sir James MacKenzie: "Castles of England.")



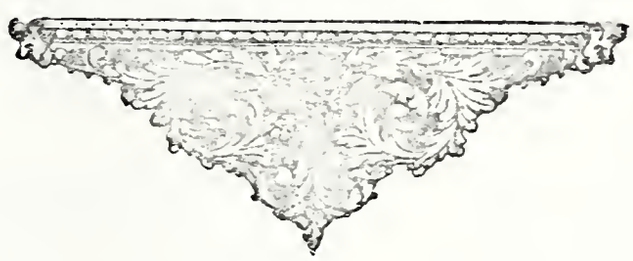
ROCKINGHAM CASTLE



III

MATILDA, daughter of Henry I and Edith Matilda of Scotland, died in 1167. She married Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou. (Eyre Royal Descent III.) (Anjou IX.)

(Burke: "Royal Armory." George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Table III.)



HENRY II OF ENGLAND

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

The Great Seal of
HENRY II OF ENGLAND, 1133-89.
Obverse and Reverse.



THE GREAT SEAL OF HENRY II., 1133-1189. OBVERSE



THE GREAT SEAL OF HENRY II., 1133-1189. REVERSE

Henry II of England

IV

HENRY II, of England, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and Matilda, was born at Le Mans, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, July 6, 1189. He at first bore arms the same as those of his grandfather and his great-grandfather. After his marriage to Eleanor, of Aquitaine, in 1152, he adopted a third lion. He was the first monarch who used a badge, adopting for that purpose, first, an escarbuncle of gold, an ancient mark of his paternal house of Anjou. Later, he introduced the sprig of broom plant or *planta genesta,* from which the surname Plantagenet was derived. He is also said to have borne a jennet between two sprigs of broom. Burke: "Royal Armory" records the coat-of-arms blazoned herewith. (Eyre Royal Descent IV.)

V

KING JOHN, son of King Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, prior to his elevation to the throne, bore only two lions, as his father had borne. After his accession he assumed the arms of his brother and predecessor, Richard, and of his father. The badge of King John was the crescent surmounted by a star, this having been a badge of King Richard as was also the motto *Dieu et mon droit* (God and my right hand).

King John married Isabella Taillefer, of Angoulême (Taillefer IX), and they were the parents of *King Henry III,* of whom further.

VI

KING HENRY III (reigned 1216-72), son of King John and Isabella Taillefer, of Angoulême, bore arms as those of his father. He married Eleanor, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV, of Provence. (Provence VII.)

HENRY II OF ENGLAND

VII

KING EDWARD I (reigned 1272-1307), son of King Henry III, bore the same arms as his father. He married (first) Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III, of Castile. (Castile VIII.) Edward I married (second) Margaret, daughter of Philip the Hardy, King of France.

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Tables III and IV. Encyclopedia Britannica.)

HOUSE OF CAPET

Ancient Royal Arms of France

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

House of Capet

CAPET is the name of a family to which, for nearly nine centuries, the Kings of France and many of the rulers of the most powerful fiefs in that country belonged, and which mingled with several of the other royal races of Europe. The original significance of the name remains in dispute, but the first of the family to whom it was applied was Hugh, who was elected King of the Franks in 987. The real founder of the house, however, was Robert the Strong, who received from Charles the Bald, King of the Franks, the countships of Anjou and Blois, and who is sometimes called Duke, as he exercised some military authority in the district between the Seine and the Loire. According to Aimoin of Saint-Germain-des-Pres, and the chronicler, Richer, he was a Saxon, but historians question this statement. Descent is traced as follows:

I

ROBERT THE STRONG, Count of Anjou and Blois, sometimes called Duke of Anjou and Blois.

II

ROBERT, second Count or Duke of Anjou and Blois, also King Robert I, of France, or, more accurately, King of the Franks, was the younger son of Robert the Strong, Count of Anjou, and the brother of Odo (or Eudes), who became King of the Western Franks in 888. He was himself crowned King of the Franks at Reims, June 20, 922, but Charles III marched against him, and he was killed in a battle near Soissons, June 15, 923.

III

HUGH THE GREAT, son of Robert, King of France, 922-23, married Hedwiga, daughter of Henry I, King of Germany of the Saxon line. They had *Hugh Capet,* of whom further; and Beatrix.

HOUSE OF CAPET

IV

HUGH CAPET, son of Hugh the Great and Hedwiga, was King of France from 987 to 996.

V

ROBERT, son of Hugh Capet, was King, 996-1031. He married (first) Bertha, daughter of Conrad, King of Burgundy; (second) Constance, daughter of William, Count of Toulouse.

Children:

1. Hugh, died in 1025, without issue.
2. Henry I, King of France, 1031-60; married Anne, of Russia.
3. *Adela,* of whom further.
4. Robert, Duke of Burgundy.

VI

ADELA, daughter of Robert and Bertha Capet, married (first) Richard III, Duke of Normandy; (second) Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. They had Baldwin VI, Robert I, and *Matilda,* of whom further.

VII

MATILDA, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Flanders, married William the Conqueror. (Eyre Royal Descent I.) (William the Conqueror I.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Table XII.)

COUNTS OF TOULOUSE ARMS

Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or, helmet crowned.
Crest—The head and neck of a ram, argent horned or, langued gules, between a vol-banneret of the same. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Counts of Toulouse

TOULOUSE was the town Tolosa under the Roman Empire, in Aquitania; capital of a duchy in 570 A. D.: French Guienne. Reorganized as a county in 771, whose ruler had the title of Duke. Of the Dukes Guillaume Courterez, called "de Gellons," reigned 790-806; Beranger, died in 835; succeeded by Acfrid or Ecfrid, who was deposed in 844; succeeded by Fredelon, or Fridolo, 845-52; he was succeeded by his brother, *Raimond,* of whom further.

I

RAIMOND, who died in 864. About 848 Toulouse was taken by the Normans. He had a son, Bernard.

II

BERNARD, son of Raimond, was "comte de Toulouse," or Duke, succeeding his father, who was the founder of the final line of Counts of Toulouse. Bernard died in 875.

III

ROGERLINDE, daughter of Bernard, Duke of Toulouse, married Wulgrin, Count of Perigord and Angoulême. Their son Aldwin died in 916. (Angoulême I.)

("La Grande Encyclopédie," Vol. XXXI, pp. 212-14.)

ANGOULÊME ARMS

Arms—Azure, two mullets in pale or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Angoulême

ANGOULÊME is a city in Southwestern France, capital of the Department of Charente, formerly the old Province Angoumois, of which also it was the capital. The countship of Angoulême dated from the ninth century, the most important of the early counts being William Taillefer.

I

WULGRIN, Count of Perigord and Angoulême, died in 886. He married Rogerlinde, daughter of Bernard, Duke of Toulouse. (Toulouse III.)

II

ĀLDWIN, Count of Angoulême, died in 916, and was succeeded in the countship of Angoulême by William Taillefer. (Taillefer I.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronetcies.")

TAILLEFER ARMS

Arms—Azure, six cottises indented argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Taillefer

TAILLEFER was the surname of a bard and warrior of the eleventh century who accompanied the Norman army to England in 1066 and obtained permission from William to strike the first blow at the battle of Hastings. He fought valiantly and was killed in the battle. Some of his valorous deeds are depicted on the Bayeux tapestry. The family were early Counts of Angoulême. The William Taillefer mentioned above was son of Geoffrey, fourth in the pedigree given below.

I

WILLIAM TAILLEFER, succeeded Aldwin as Count of Angoulême. (Angoulême II.) He was succeeded by his son, *Armand,* of whom further.

II

ARMAND TAILLEFER, son of William, was Count of Angoulême. He married Hildegarde or Rengarde. They had *William,* of whom further.

III

WILLIAM TAILLEFER II, Count of Angoulême, who is said to have built the Chateau de Taillefer, died in 1028. He married Girberge or Gilbergue, daughter of the Count of Anjou.

IV

GEOFFREY, son of William II and Girberge, died in 1040. He had dispossessed his nephew William, son of his brother Aldwin, who died in 1030 or 1032; said nephew, Viscount of Martas, died about 1074. Geoffrey Taillefer married Petronille d'Archiac.

They had:

1. William, called Chassard or Le Chauser. He accompanied William the Conqueror to England and was given permission to strike the first blow at battle of Hastings. He was killed in that battle.
2. *Foulques,* of whom further.

V

FOULQUES TAILLEFER, Count of Angoulême, was living in 1089. He married Condo.

VI

WILLIAM TAILLEFER III, son of Foulques, Count of Angoulême, died in 1120. He married a de Vitapoi.

VII

WILLIAM TAILLEFER IV, Count of Angoulême, died in 1178. He married (first) Emma; (second) Margareta.

By the first marriage he had:

1. Wulgrim III.
2. William, who died without issue.
3. *Adomar* or *Aymar,* of whom further.
4. Helie.
5. Almodis.

VIII

ADOMAR or AYMAR TAILLEFER, son of William, by his first wife, was Count of Angoulême. He married Alix, the divorced wife of the Count de Jorgni, who was the granddaughter of Peter de Courtenay, son of Louis VI, le Gros, Capetian King of France, 1108 to 1137. They had *Isabella,* of whom further.

IX

ISABELLA TAILLEFER, daughter of Adomar or Aymar Taillefer, married King John of England. (Henry II of England V.) (Eyre Royal Descent V.)

(St. Allais: "Nobiliare Universal de France," Vol. XIV, pp. 42-103. "Genealogist, New Series," Vol. II, pp. 1-14.)

HOUSE OF CASTILE ARMS

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.
Crest—The tower. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

House of Castile

CASTILE, an ancient kingdom of Spain, is said to have derived its name from the numerous frontier forts (castillos) erected in the Middle Ages as a defence against the Moors. The transformation of Castile from a small county in the north of what is now old Castile into an independent monarchy was one of the decisive events in the reconquest of Spain from the Moors. Ferdinand I of Castile (1035-65), by his marriage with Sancha (Sancia), widow and heiress of the last King of Leon, was enabled to unite Leon and Castile in a single kingdom with its capital at Burgos.

I

FERDINAND I married Sancha (Sancia), heiress of Leon. They had a son, *Alphonso,* of whom further. (Kings of Aragon XIII.)

II

ALPHONSO VI, son of Ferdinand I and Sancha (Sancia), reigned in Castile from 1065 to 1109. He married Constance, daughter of Robert, Duke of Burgundy.

III

URRACA, daughter of Alphonso VI and Constance, married (second) Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon. They were the parents of *Alfonso,* of whom further.

IV

ALFONSO VIII, son of Alfonso I of Aragon and VII of Castile and Leon, and of Urraca, reigned in Castile from 1126 to 1157. He married Berengaria, daughter of Raymond of Barcelona. They were the parents of *Ferdinand II,* of whom further.

HOUSE OF CASTILE

V

FERDINAND II, son of Alfonso VIII and Berengaria, reigned from 1157 to 1188. He married Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I of Portugal and Matilda. (Royal Line of Portugal VI.) They were the parents of *Alfonso IX,* of whom further.

VI

ALFONSO IX, son of Ferdinand II and Urraca of Portugal, reigned in Castile from 1188 to 1230. He married Berengaria.

VII

FERDINAND III of Castile, son of Alfonso IX and Berengaria, reigned from 1230 to 1252. He married (second) Joanna, daughter of Count of Aumale and Ponthieu. They were the parents of *Eleanor,* of whom further.

VIII

ELEANOR, daughter of Ferdinand III of Castile, and Joanna, married King Edward I of England. (Eyre Royal Descent VII.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Table XXXVI.)

ROYAL LINE OF PORTUGAL ARMS

Arms—Argent, five inescutcheons azure, one, three and one, each charged with five plates, two, one and two, a bordure gules, charged with seven towers or, doors and windows of the second.

Helmet—Affrontée or, crowned of the same.

Crest—A dragon issuant, wings displayed or.

Supporters—Two winged dragons vert, each holding a banneret; the dexter argent, charged with the five inescutcheons of the arms, the sinister gules, with seven towers or, two, two, two and one, doors and windows azure.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Royal Line of Portugal

THE origin of Portugal as a separate State was an incident in the Christian re-conquest of Spain from the Moors. Towards the close of the eleventh century crusading knights came from every part of Europe to aid the kings of Northern and Central Spain in driving out the Moors. Among these adventurers was Count Henry of Burgundy, an ambitious warrior who married Theresa, natural daughter of Alfonso VI. The county of Portugal, which had already been won back from the Moors (1055-64), was included in Theresa's dowry. His line is traced as follows:

I

— ROBERT, King of the Franks or of France.

II

ROBERT, Duke of Burgundy, son of Robert, King of France.

III

HENRY, died in 1066; married Sibylla.

IV

HENRY, Count of Burgundy and later of Portugal, son of Henry and Sibylla, held the countship from 1093 to 1112. He married, in 1095, Theresa, daughter of Alphonso VI of Castile, who was also King of Leon. They were the parents of *Alfonso* I of Portugal, of whom further.

V

ALFONSO I, of Portugal, son of Henry, Count of Portugal and Theresa, was born in 1112 and died in 1185. He became King of Portugal in 1139. He married Matilda, daughter of Amedeus of Maurienne.

ROYAL LINE OF PORTUGAL

VI

URRACA, daughter of Alfonso I and Matilda, married Ferdinand II of Castile. (Castile V.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Tables XXVIII, XXXVI and XXXIX.)

ANJOU ARMS

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flowered or. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Anjou

ANJOU is the old name of a French territory, the political origin of which is traced to the ancient Gallic State of the Andes, on the line of which was organized, after the conquest by Julius Cæsar, the Roman civitas of the Andecair. This was afterwards preserved as an administrative district under the Franks with the name first of Pagus, then of Comitatus, or countship of Anjou. It occupied the greater part of what is now Maine-et-Loire, and included other territory to the north, south and east.

The surname Plantagenet is conveniently applied to the royal line descended from the union of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, with the Empress Maud, now styled by most historians the Angevin house. "Plantagenet" was, historically, only a "nick-name" that Geoffrey of Anjou used because of his habit of wearing a sprig of the broom plant (plante genet) in his cap.

I

FULK THE GREAT, Count of Anjou, being stung with remorse for some wicked action, went on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was scourged before the Holy Sepulchre with broom twigs, plante-de-genet. Some traditions relate that thereafter the family used the name Plantagenet.

II

FULK THE RED, died in 938.

III

FULK II, surnamed "The Good," married Gerverga.

IV

GEOFFREY I received for gallant service a grant from King Robert of the offices of Seneschal of France. He married Adelais, of Vermandois, daughter of Robert, Count of Troyes.

ANJOU.

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flowered or. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

TAILLEFER.

Arms—Azure, six cottises indented argent.
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

KINGS OF ARAGON.

Arms—Or, four pales gules, helmet crowned.

Crest—A dragon, winged or, issuant, holding a floating flag argent, charged with a cross gules. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

KINGS OF SCOTLAND.

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.

Crest—On an Imperial crown a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned, and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland, fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.

Mottoes—Over the crest: In defense. Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit.* (Burke: "Peerage.")

PROVENCAL (PROVENCE).

Arms—Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

SAVOIE (HOUSE OF SAVOY).

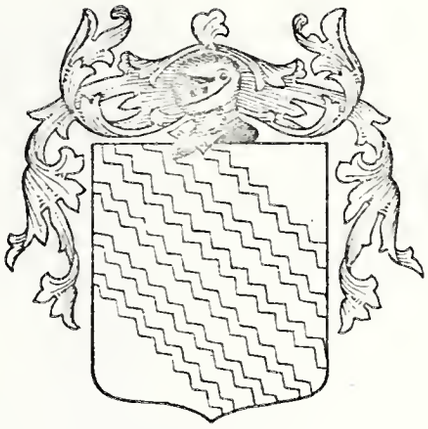
Arms—Gules, a cross argent (the upright and transverse both reaching to the edge of the shield).

Crest—The head of a lion or, affrontée winged argent.

War Cry—St. Maurice. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")



Anjou



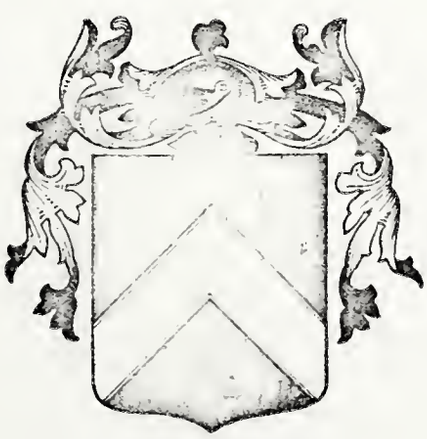
Taillefer



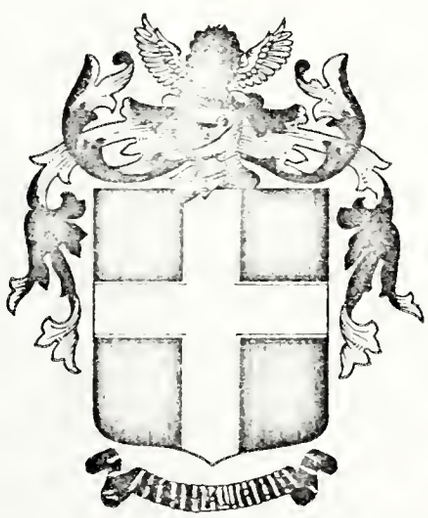
Kings of Aragon



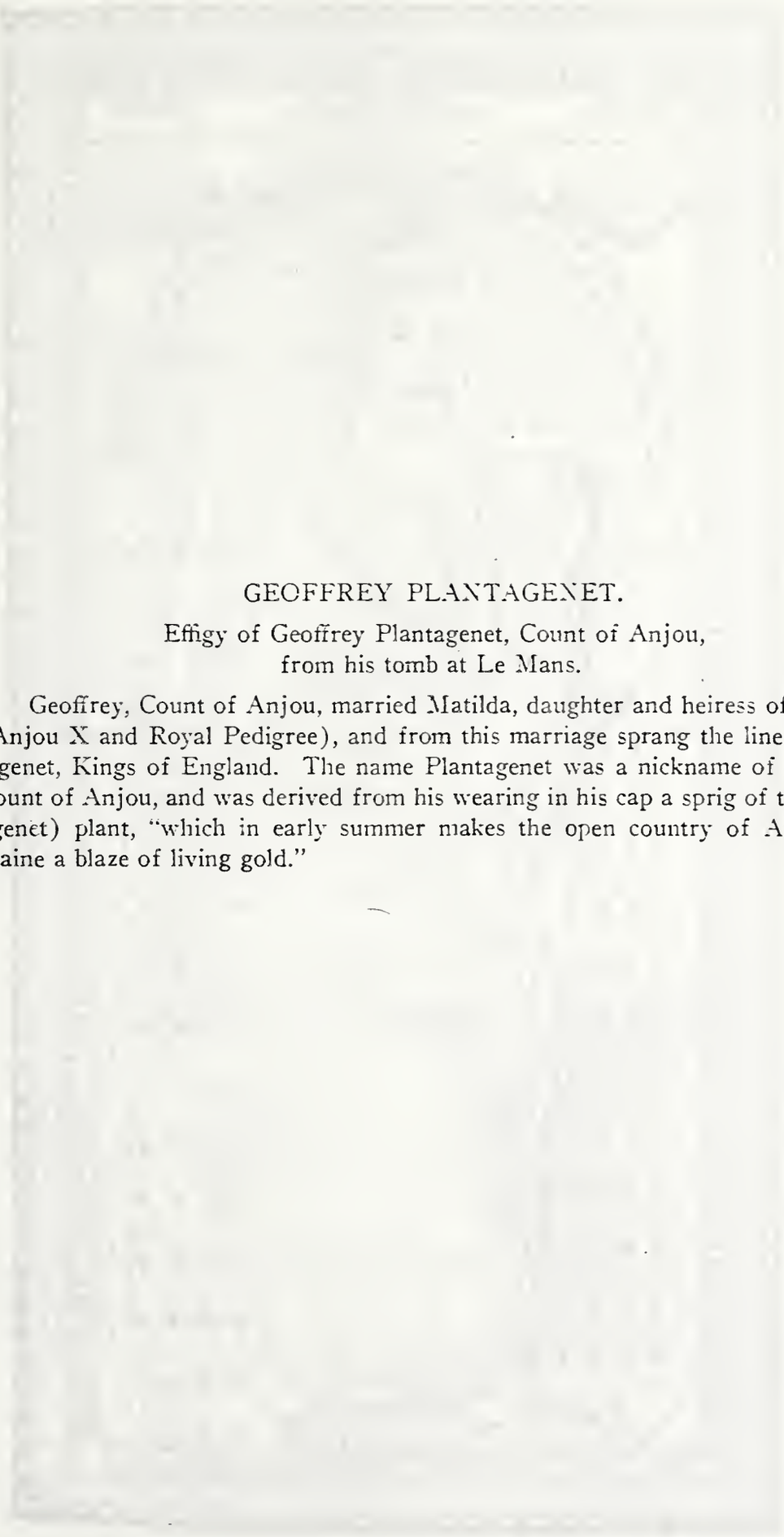
Kings of Scotland



Provençal
(Provence)



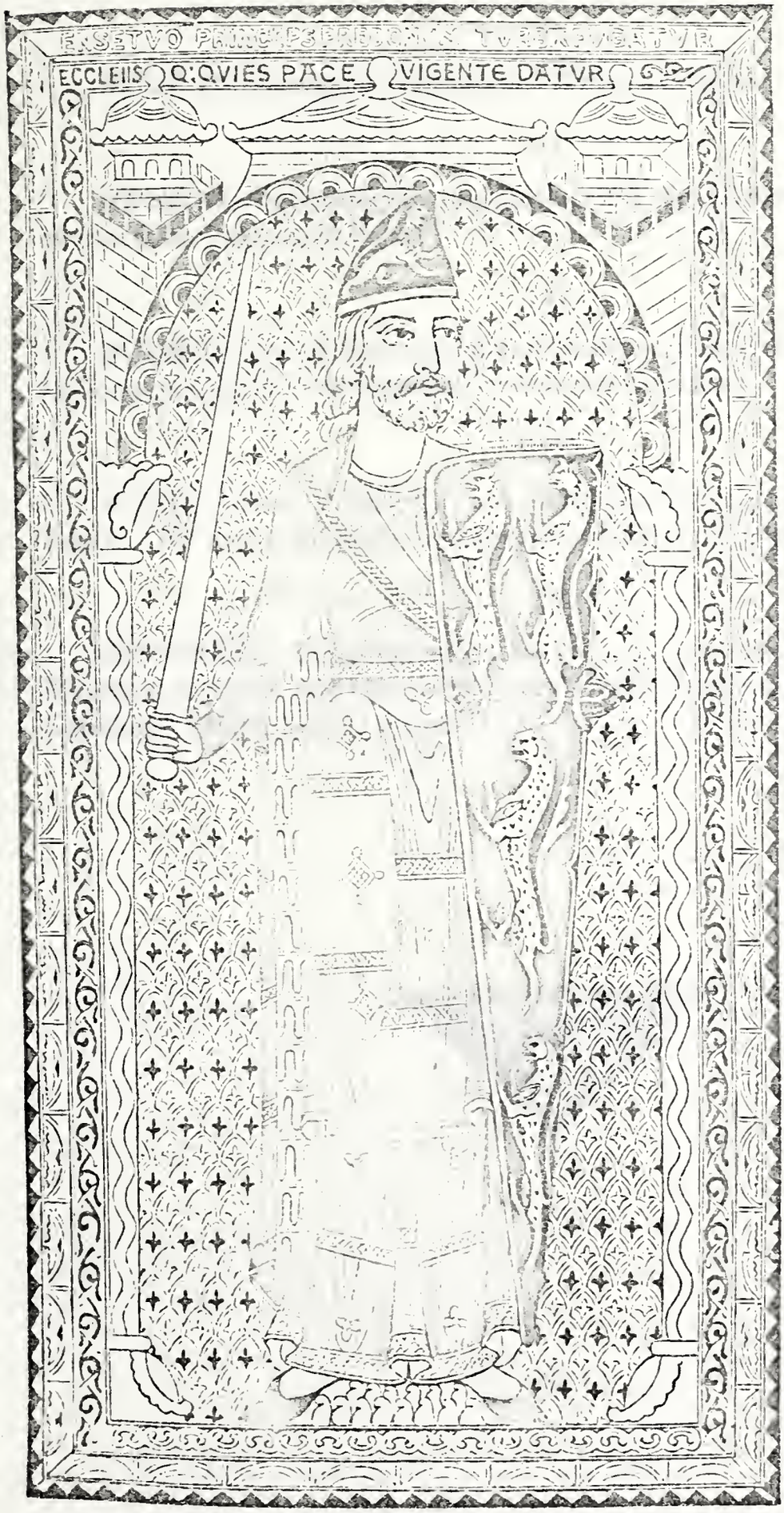
Savoie
(House of Savoy)



GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET.

Effigy of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou,
from his tomb at Le Mans.

Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, married Matilda, daughter and heiress of Henry I (Anjou X and Royal Pedigree), and from this marriage sprang the line of Plantagenet, Kings of England. The name Plantagenet was a nickname of Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, and was derived from his wearing in his cap a sprig of the broom (genet) plant, "which in early summer makes the open country of Anjou and Maine a blaze of living gold."


ECCLEIIS Q:QVIES PACE VIGENTE DATVR

ANJOU

V

FULK III, surnamed "The Black," Count of Anjou,

VI

ERMENGARD, daughter and heiress of Fulk III, married Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois (surnamed Ferole).

VII

FULK IV, son of Ermengard and Geoffrey, Count of Gastinois, succeeded as Count of Anjou. He married Bertrada de Montfort.

VIII

FULK V, son of Fulk IV and Bertrada de Montfort, became Count of Anjou. He married (first) Ermengard, daughter of Helias, Count of Maine.

IX

GEOFFREY, Count of Anjou, married, in 1127, Maud (some records say Matilda), daughter and heiress of Henry I, and widow of Emperor Henry V of Germany. (Eyre Royal Descent III.)

KINGS OF ARAGON ARMS

Arms—Or, four pales gules, helmet crowned.

Crest—A dragon, winged or, issuant, holding a floating flag argent, charged with a cross gules. (Rietstap: "Amorial Général.")

Kings of Aragon

THE Kings of Aragon spring from the Kings of Navarre, the old county of Aragon having become an appanage of the rulers of Castile. The numbers as shown below are designative of the line of family succession rather than of direct descent.

("La Grande Encyclopédie," Vol. XXIV, pp. 856-57.)

I

EUDES, Duke of Aquitaine and Gascony, by his second marriage had a son known as *Loup II,* of whom further.

II

LOUP II, son of Eudes, was Duke of Gascony, 768-778. (*Ibid.*)

III

SANCHO I, who succeeded Loup II, died before 812.

IV

SEMEN-LOUP, eldest son of Loup II, succeeded his brother Sancho I, and died in 816, leaving sons Garcia Semen, and *Inigo-Arista,* of whom further. Between these Gascony was divided. Garcia Semen became Duke of Gascony, and the line was again reunited by his grandson Garcia I Semen, who succeeded his granduncle as King of Navarre. (See line of succession VI below.)

V

INIGO ARISTA, son of Semen-Loup, was elected King of Navarre before 839, and died about 852. (*Ibid.*)

KINGS OF ARAGON

VI

GARCIA I SEMEN, who succeeded his granduncle Inigo Arista, died in 860. Here the older line fails and a new line begins.

VII

GARCIA II INIGUEZ, son of Inigo Arista (V of line above), succeeded to the throne and was killed in 882.

VIII

FORTUN-GARCIA, oldest son of Garcia II Iniguez, succeeded his father, but became a monk in 905, and his brother, Sancho Garcia, was chosen King.

IX

GARCIA III SANCHEZ, son of Sancho Garcia, succeeded to the throne.

(*Ibid.*)

X

SANCHO II ABARCA, son of Garcia III Sanchez, was the next King.

XI

GARCIA IV, "El Tembloroso," son of Sancho II Abarca, succeeded his father and ruled 994-1000.

XII

SANCHO III, the Great, son of Garcia IV, succeeded his father, and became King of Castile, Navarre, Aragon, ruling 1000-35. He married Nuna, Countess of Castile.

("La Grande Encyclopédie," Vol. XXIV, pp. 856-57.)

XIII

FERDINAND I, second son of Sancho III, the Great, succeeded to the realm of Castile, ruling 1032-65. He married Sancha (Sancia), widow and heiress of the last King of Leon, thus uniting the two kingdoms. (House of Castile I.)

("George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Tables XXXVII, XL.)

KINGS OF SCOTLAND ARMS

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.

Crest—On an imperial crown a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned, and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland, fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.

Mottoes—Over the crest: In defense. Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit.* (Burke: "Peerage.")

Kings of Scotland



LL early history of the Celtic Kings of Scotland is obscure. By the principle of tanistry, brothers as nearer in degree of kinship, invariably succeeded before the sons of the last chief. Less obscurity obtains since the union of Picts and Scots under a King of Scottish race, A. D. 850.

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," 1926, pp. 44-45.)

I

KENNETH I (called MacAlpin) reigned from 844 to 859, succeeded by his brother Donald, 859 to 863.

II

CONSTANTINE I, son of Kenneth I, reigned from 863 until 877, when he fell in battle with the Danes, and was succeeded by his brother, Aedh, 877-78.

III

EOCHA, son of Run, being of Strathclyde, by the daughter of Kenneth I, reigned from 878 to 880 in association with Ciric or Grig, son of Dungail. They were succeeded by Donald II, son of Constantine I, who reigned from 889 to 900, when he was succeeded by Constantine II, son of Aedh, who reigned from 900 to 942.

IV

MALCOLM I, son of Donald II, reigned from 942 to 954, when he was succeeded by his cousin Indulph, who reigned from 954 to 962, son of Constantine II. (*Ibid.*)

V

DUBH, son of Malcolm I, reigned from 962 to 967, followed by Cuilean, son of Indulph, 967 to 972, and he by Kenneth II, son of Malcolm I, reigning from 971 to 995.

KINGS OF SCOTLAND

VI

CONSTANTINE III, son of Cuilean, reigned from 995 to 997, and was succeeded by Kenneth III, son of Dubh, reigning from 997 to 1005, and he by Malcolm II, son of Kenneth II, 1005 to 1034; who had three daughters, Bethoc, Donada, and another daughter, who married Sigurd, Earl of Orkney.

VII

BETHOC, daughter of Malcolm II, married Crinan, lay abbot of Dunkeld; and Donada married Finlaec, Mormaer of Moray.

VIII

DUNCAN I, son of Crinan and his wife Bethoc, succeeded his grandfather, and reigned 1034-40, when he was killed August 14, 1040, by his cousin Macbeth, son of Finlaec and Donada. Macbeth, whose story is the basis of Shakespeare's famous play "Macbeth," reigned from 1040 to 1057. He married Gruach, widow of Gillacomgan, and daughter of Bode, son of Kenneth III.

IX

LULACH, son of Gillacomgan and Gruach, was made King by Macbeth's party, but after reigning seven months was slain at Essie in Strathbogie, March 17, 1057-58; and Malcolm III, known as Ceannmor, or Great Head, oldest son of the murdered Duncan I, reigned from March 17, 1057-58 to November 13, 1093, when he was killed, and his brother, Donald Bane, ruled from November 13, 1093 to May, 1094. Malcolm Ceannmor married (first), about 1059, Ingibjorg, daughter or widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney, and had sons Duncan II, Malcolm and Donald. He married (second), in 1068-69, Margaret Atheling, daughter of Edward Atheling and sister of Edgar Atheling, of the line of Saxon Kings of England, who fled to Scotland. They had six sons and two daughters. One daughter Matilda, married Henry I of England. (Eyre Royal Descent II.)

(Burke: "Peerage and Baronetage," 1926, pp. 44-45.)

PROVENCAL (PROVENCE) ARMS

Arms—Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Provence

THE name Provence was applied to a province in the south-eastern part of ancient France, and dates back to the first entrance of the Romans into Gaul in B. C. 125, when after the Roman Conquest the territory between the Alps, the sea, and the Rhone, with the Province of Narbourne on the right bank of the river, were formed into the "Provincia Romana." Later, when part of this section was added to other provinces, the name Provence remained with the territory between the Dauphine, the Rhone, and Lanquedoc, the Alps and the Mediterranean. It was attacked by the Visigoths at the beginning of the fifth century, conquered by the Saracens at the beginning of the eighth century, later came under Frankish rule, and at the time of the partition of Charlemagne's Empire (843), fell to the share of Lothair I, from whom it passed to Emperor Louis II, who was also King of Italy. At his death (875), Provence passed to Charles the Bald. From Charles the Bald it passed to his brother-in-law, Duke Boso. After the middle of the tenth century the countship of Provence passed to William and Rouband (Rotbold), sons of Boso. A descendant of Rouband was Douce, who married Raimond Berenger III, son of *Raimond Berenger II,* of further mention.

I

RAIMOND BERENGER II, of Barcelona, married Matilda, daughter of Robert Guiscard.

II

RAIMOND BERENGER III, died in 1130. He married Douce, heiress of Provence.

III

RAIMOND BERENGER IV, of Barcelona, died in 1162. He married Petronilla, of Aragon.

PROVENCE

IV

ALFONSO II, of Aragon, claimed the inheritance of Provence, married Sancia, daughter of Alfonso VIII, of Castile.

V

ALFONSO II, of Provence, 1196-1209.

VI

RAIMOND BERENGER IV, of Provence (1209-45), married Beatrix, daughter of the Count of Savoy. (House of Savoy VIII.)

VII

MARGARET, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV and Beatrix, was the wife of St. Louis IX of France, and the mother of Philip III, King of France, 1270-85.

VII

BEATRIX, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV and Beatrix, was the wife of Charles I of Anjou.

VII

ELEANOR, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV and Beatrix, was the wife of Henry III of England, 1216-72, and the mother of Edward I, one of the most powerful Kings of England, 1272-1307. (Eyre Royal Descent VI.) (Henry II of England.)

(George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th edition, Tables III and XXVII.)

SAVOIE (HOUSE OF SAVOY) ARMS

Arms—Gules, a cross argent (the upright and transverse both reaching to the edge of the shield).

Crest—The head of a lion, or, affrontée winged argent.

War Cry—St. Maurice. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

House of Savoy

THE House of Savoy is one of the most ancient of the reigning houses of Europe. The historic truth is that in the second realm of Burgundy and afterward in that of Arles reunited to the Holy Roman Empire, we find many powerful vassals by the name of Humbert, in the possession of Savoy, etc.

I

One of these families is that of Humbert aux Blanches Mains (Humbert of the White Hands), named in almost all the charters of Rodolph III and of Conrad II, and constable of the Emperor Conrad. His original fief seems to have been la Maurienne. He received the investiture of Chablais and of St. Maurice and then, new possessions in the Tarentaise and in the vale of Aosta. Thus was formed the little sub-Alpine State, half French and half Italian. Humbert seems to have reigned from 1027 to about 1051, leaving the title of Count de Maurienne and of Marquis of Italy, which passed to his successors. Amadeus I may have reigned 1048-51.

II

ODO, the youngest son of Humbert, reigned from 1051 to 1060. He married, in 1034, Adelaide de Montferrat, the Marquis of Turin, and widow of Henri de Montferrat, who inherited in 1035, Turin, Aste and Alberga, whence the title of Marquis of Italy. He had two sons, Pierre, who died childless, and *Amadeus,* of whom further.

III

AMADEUS, son of Odo and Adelaide of Montferrat, next was Count of Maurienne and Marquis of Italy, period 1060-72.

HOUSE OF SAVOY

IV

HUMBERT II, son of Amadeus, was Count of Maurienne and Marquis of Italy, 1072-1108. His daughter Adelaide was the mother of Louis VII, King of France.

V

AMADEUS II, son of Humbert II, married and ruled 1108-48.

VI

HUMBERT III, son of Amadeus II, ruled from 1148 to 1188. He married (second) Germaine, of Zahringen; and (third) Beatrix, of Vienne.

VII

THOMAS, son of Humbert III and Beatrix, of Vienne, was Count of Savoy, 1188-1233. He had six children, of whom Amadeus III succeeded and ruled 1233-53; Thomas II, who died in 1259, ancestor of the reigning line of Kings of Italy; *Beatrix,* of whom further; Peter, ruled 1263-68, but died without male issue; Philip, Archbishop of Lyons, from 1268-85, died without issue; and Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, died in 1270.

VIII

BEATRIX, daughter of Thomas, Count of Savoy, married Raimond Berenger IV, 1209-45, of Provence. (Provence VI.)

NEVILL ARMS

Arms—Gules a saltire argent.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head pied.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

NEVILL.

Arms—Gules a saltire argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head pied.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

PERCY.

Arms—Azure, five fusils conjoined in fess or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

STAFFORD.

Arms—Or a chevron gules.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet gules, a swan's head erect between two wings elevated argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")

DE FERRERS.

Arms—Argent, six horseshoes sable, pierced or, three, two and one.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

BEAUCHAMP.

Arms—Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head gules.

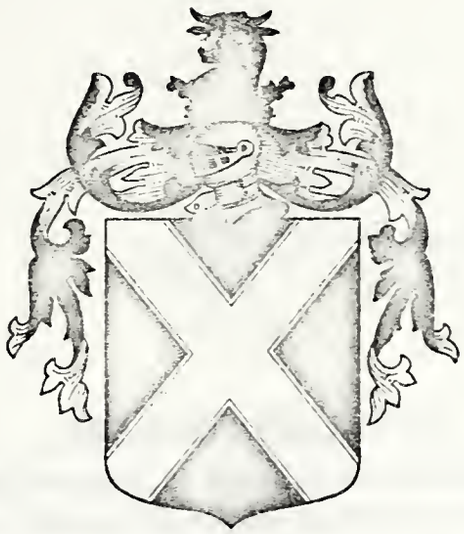
(Burke: "General Armory.")

MORTIMER.

Arms—Barry of six or and azure, on a chief of the first two pallets between two base esquierres of the second, over all an inescutcheon argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a plume of feathers.

Supporters—Two lions guardant. (Burke: "General Armory.")



Nevill



Percy



Stafford



de Ferrers



Beauchamp



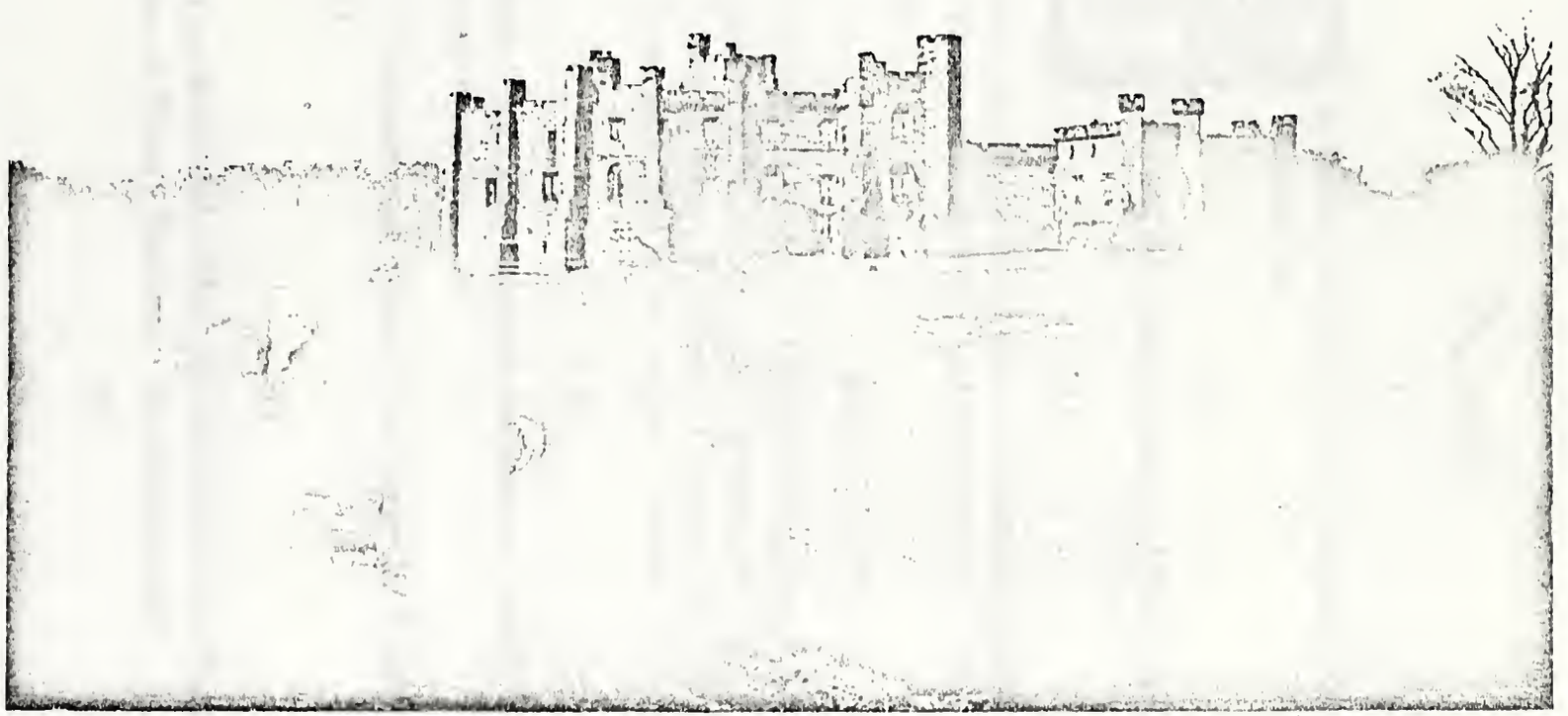
Mortimer

BRANCEPETH CASTLE.

Of all the feudal fortresses of England few can claim precedence over this home of the Nevilles. Situated five miles southwest of Durham, "in the road by Nevill's Gross," Brancepeth was originally erected by the family of Bulmer, which was seated here for many generations, until the time of their last male representative Bertram de Bulmer, whose only daughter Emma married Geoffrey Neville, grandson of Gilbert Neville (Neville), admiral in the fleet of William of Normandy. Their daughter Isabel married Robert Fitz-Maldred, Lord of Raby, whose son Geoffrey assumed the name and founded the great family of Neville. The Lordship and Castle remained in the Neville family until the time of Queen Elizabeth, when it was forfeited to the Crown by Charles, the sixth Earl, because he had joined in the Rising of the North (1569). At this time castles Raby and Barnard, also belonging to the Neville family were also forfeited. In the eighth year of Charles I, Brancepeth was sold to Lady Middleton and others, and after several transfers it went to John Tempest in 1776. Leland says that Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, "builded much of this house A. D. 1398" and as Brancepeth was nearer to Durham and to the Marches than Raby, it was oftener used by the Nevilles as their residence than Raby.

In 1895 only an old ruin, floorless and decayed, remained. The fortress consisted of four square towers, each corner tower having four turrets and connecting certain walls built as a quadrangle. The entrance was on the north flanked by two square towers and a portcullis. East of this was the battlemented wall connecting with another large square tower (there may have originally been eight of these). On the north and east the castle was defended by a moat, but on the west it stands on a rock with a small stream running below.

The word Brancepeth is said to have been derived from "Braun's path" on the track of a wild boar, which tradition says had its lair on the premises.



BRANCEPETH

Nevill

I

GILBERT DE NEVILL, a Norman, came with William the Conqueror.

II

GEOFFREY, son of Gilbert de Nevill.

III

GEOFFREY, son of Geoffrey de Nevill, married Emma de Sutton, daughter and heir of Bertram de Bulmer, and acquired the Lordship of Brancepeth in County Durham.

IV

HENRY DE NEVILL, son of Geoffrey and Emma (de Sutton) de Nevill, died without issue; and his sister Isabel, became his heir. She married Robert Fitz Maldred, Lord of Raby, in County Durham, the lineal heir male of Uchtred, Earl of Northumberland in the reign of Edmund Ironside.

V

GEOFFREY, their son, assumed the name of Nevill, and is ancestor of the Nevills of Raby in Yorkshire.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 147; Vol. II, p. 386.)

VI

ROBERT DE NEVILL, oldest son and heir of Geoffrey Nevill, married Ida Bertram, widow of Robert Bertram. He died in 1225.

VII

ROBERT DE NEVILL, son of Robert and Ida (Bertram) de Nevill, died in 1216. He married Mary Fitz Randolph, daughter of Robert Fitz Randolph, of Middleham.

VIII

RANULPH or RALPH DE NEVILL, son and heir of Robert and Mary (Fitz Randolph) de Nevill, married (first) Euphemia de Clavering, daughter of Sir John de Clavering; (second) Margery de Thweng, daughter of John de Thweng, by whom he had no issue.

IX

ROBERT DE NEVILL, oldest son of Ranulph or Ralph and Euphemia (de Clavering) de Nevill, died in 1331, without issue, and Ralph the second son, died in 1367, having married Alice, daughter of Hugh de Audley.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 387.)

X

JOHN DE NEVILL, son of Ralph and Alice (de Audley) de Nevill, was in the wars in Scotland and France and was made lieutenant of Aquitaine and seneschal of Bordeaux. He married (first) Maud de Percy; (second) Elizabeth Latimer, daughter of William, Lord Latimer; their son John died without issue. (Percy XII.)

XI

RALPH DE NEVILL, son of John and Maud (de Percy) de Nevill of Raby, was created Earl of Westmoreland, 21st Richard II; knight of the Garter and Earl Marshal of England. He died in the fourth year of Henry VI. He married (first) Margaret de Stafford. (Stafford XI.) (Eyre Royal Descent XII.) (2) Joan de Beaufort. (*Ibid.*, pp. 388, 392, 394.)

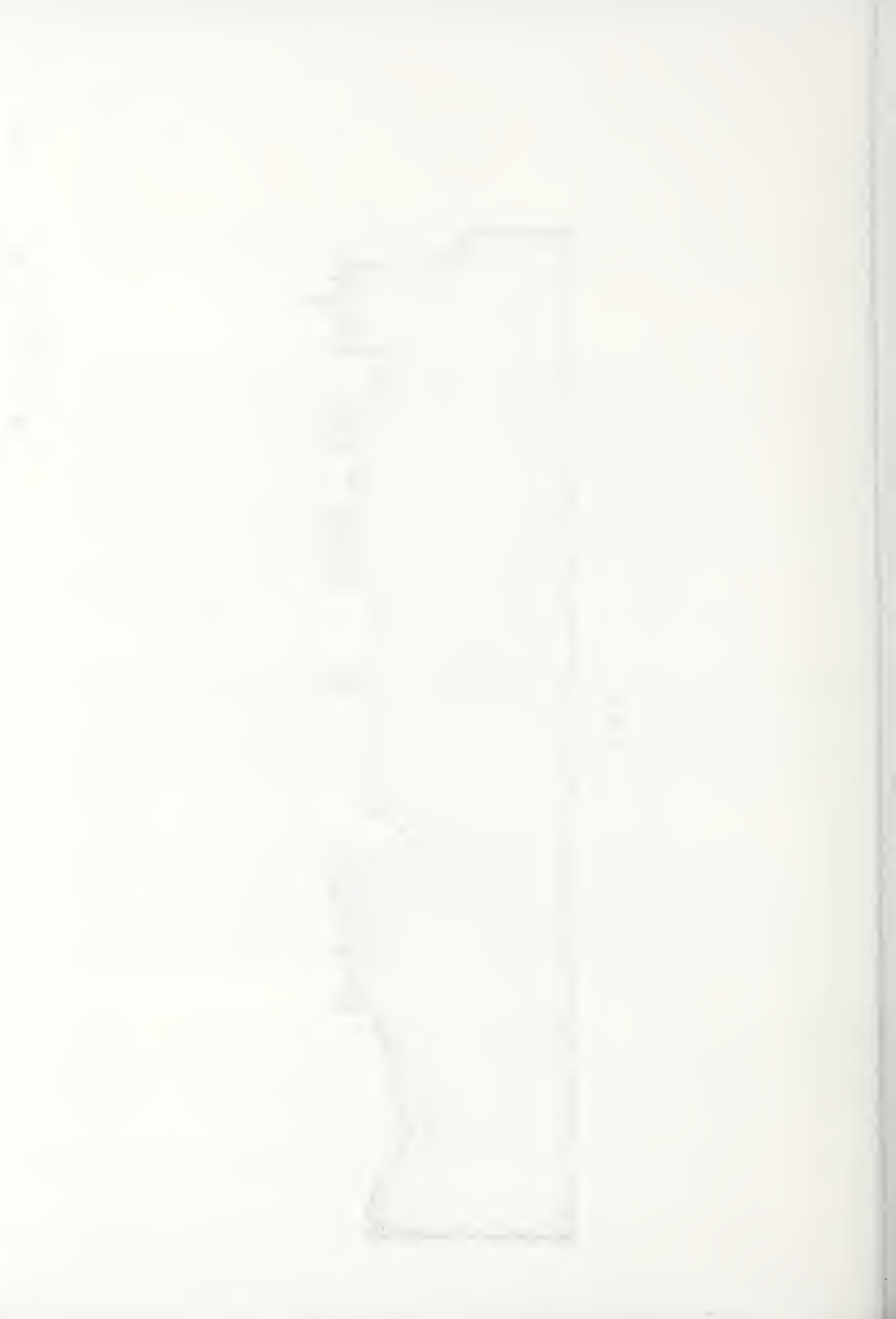
CASTLE RABY.

This superb fortress of the Neville (or Nevilles), Earls of Westmoreland, can boast, says the Duchess of Cleveland, "of having had a hearth-fire always alight since the days of Edward the Confessor." The name is Danish, and tradition assigns to the site of it a palace of King Canute, standing upon a rocky eminence about a mile from the village of Staindrop. One of the very few Saxon lords of the soil whom the Confessor permitted to continue in possession was Earl Uchtred (Neville), whose family remained owners of Raby for five centuries. In the fourth century from Uchtred, Robert Fitz-Maldred married Isabelle Nevill, from whose mother Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram de Bulmer, Lord of Brancepeth, she inherited Brancepeth territory as well as Sheriff Hutton, in Yorkshire. Their son Geoffrey took the name Neville, and founded the male line of a "mighty and princely family, second to none in the kingdom." He had a son Geoffrey, who became founder of the Hornby branch of Neville.

The castle and manor of Raby went to Robert, son of Geoffrey de Neville, and Sir John, great-great-grandson of Geoffrey de Neville obtained permission in 1378 to crenellate his Castle of Raby. He also built the Neville gateway, whereon were three shields bearing St. George's Cross between the arms of Neville and Latimer (second wife), each shield encircled by the garter. Charles Neville, sixth Earl of Westmoreland, was "attainted" in 1569, and his Castle of Raby became crown property. James I granted it to the Earl of Somerset, and still later it was sold, with Barnard Castle to Sir Henry Vane, who was a Republican and a Protestant, and a signer of the "Solemn League and Covenant." His son, Sir Christopher, was created Baron Barnard in 1698, and it was he and his wife (the termagant Lady Elizabeth Hollis) who endeavored to ruin Raby Castle by employing two hundred men to strip the lead from its roofs and remove its ironwork, glass, flooring, etc., cut its timber, kill its deer, and plow its parks. They were beginning to throw down its walls when an injunction compelled them to stop the work of destruction and begin restoration. Raby was later the property of Lord Barnard.



RABY



PERCY ARMS

Arms—Azure, five fusils conjoined in fess or.

(Burke; "General Armory.")

Percy

I



ILLIAM DE PERCY, son of Geoffrey de Percy, came into England with the Conqueror. He married Emma de Port, Lady of Simar, near Scarborough, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. He died in the Holy Land, having sons *Alan,* of whom further; Walter, and William.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 159.)

II

ALAN DE PERCY, oldest son of William and Emma (de Port) de Percy, married Emma de Gant, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, Baron of Falkingham, and had sons: *William,* of whom further; Geoffrey, Henry, Walter, and Alan.

III

WILLIAM (2) DE PERCY, oldest son of Alan and Emma (de Gant) de Percy, married Alice de Ross, daughter of Everard de Ross, and had Alan, who died without issue; *Richard,* of whom further; and Robert.

(*Ibid.,* p. 160.)

IV

RICHARD DE PERCY, second son of William and Alice (de Ross) de Percy, married and had *William,* of whom further.

V

WILLIAM (3) DE PERCY, son of Richard de Percy, was one of the great northern barons at the battle of Northallerton; he married Adelaide de Tunbridge, daughter of Richard, third Earl of Clare, and Lord of Tunbridge in

Kent, and had sons Walter, Alan, Richard, and William, all of whom died without issue; daughters Maud, who married William de Plessitis, but died without issue; and *Agnes,* of whom further.

VI

AGNES DE PERCY, youngest daughter of William and Adelaide (de Tunbridge) de Percy, married Josceline de Lovain, youngest son of Godfrey de Louvain, and sovereign of Brabant, on condition that he and his posterity should assume the surname Percy. From this couple are descended all the succeeding branches of the Percy family. They had sons Richard; *Henry,* of whom further; Robert, and Josceline; and daughters, Eleanor and Alice. Richard died without issue. (*Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 415.)

VII

HENRY DE PERCY, second son of Agnes and Josceline de Percy, married Isabel de Brus, daughter of Adam de Brus, of Skelton. They had sons, *William,* of whom further; and Henry. (*Ibid.,* p. 416.)

VIII

WILLIAM (4) DE PERCY, son of Henry and Isabel (de Brus) de Percy, had livery of the lands of Richard, his father's brother in the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of Henry III. He had thirty knight's fees of the old feoffment, in Yorkshire, and two knight's fees in Lincolnshire. He married (first) Ellen Bardolph, daughter of Lord Bardolph; (second) Joane de Briwere, fifth daughter of William de Briwere, a great baron. He had seven sons by his first marriage; and four daughters by the second.

IX

HENRY (2) DE PERCY, oldest son of William and Ellen (Bardolph) de Percy, was summoned in 1258 to aid in rescuing the King of Scots. He married Eleanor Plantagenet, daughter of John Plantagenet, Earl of Warren and Surrey. They had sons William and John, who died without issue; and *Henry,* of whom further. (*Ibid.,* p. 417.)

X

HENRY (3) DE PERCY, son of Henry and Eleanor (Plantagenet) de Percy, distinguished himself greatly in the wars in Scotland, and obtained the

Earldom of Carrich, and in 1309, was granted by Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, the barony of Alnwick, to him and his heirs forever; and the King at Skene, January 23, 1310, confirmed the grant. He died in 1314. He married Eleanor Fitz-Alan, daughter of John and sister to Richard Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, and had sons *Henry,* of whom further; and William.

XI

HENRY (4) DE PERCY, son of Henry and Eleanor (Fitz-Alan) de Percy, was the second Lord Percy, of Alnwick, and in 1337 had livery of the castle of Werkworth in Northumberland. In 1346 he was a principal commander at the battle of Durham, and died February 26, 1351. He married Idonea Clifford, daughter of Robert, Lord Clifford.

Children:

1. Henry, his heir.
2. Thomas, Bishop of Norwich, died in 1370.
3. William, married Alice Menyll, daughter of John Menyll.
4. Richard, died young.
5. Roger.
6. *Maud,* of whom further.
7. Eleanor, married John, Lord Fitz Walter.
8. Isabel, contracted to William, son of Gilbert de Aton.
9. Margaret, married (first) Robert de Umfrabille; (second) William, Lord Ferrers of Groby.

(*Ibid.,* p. 418, and pedigree opp. p. 430.)

XII

MAUD DE PERCY, daughter of Henry and Idonea (Clifford) de Percy, married John de Nevill, Lord Nevill of Raby. (Nevill X.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," p. 387.)

STAFFORD ARMS

Arms—Or a chevron gules.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet gules, a swan's head erect between two wings elevated argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Stafford

THE original of this family is derived from Malhulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo, Duke of Normandy, progenitor to William the Conqueror. From this Malhulcius descended Roger de Toni, standard-bearer of Normandy, whose younger sons, *Robert,* of whom further; and Nigel, accompanied the Conqueror to England.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 171.)

I

ROBERT DE STAFFORD, son of Roger de Tony, at the time of the general survey possessed nearly one hundred and fifty lordships in England, and Stafford being his residence he adopted that surname. He became ancestor to the ancient barons of Stafford.

Child:

1. *Nicholas,* of whom further.

(Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. VII, p. 522.)

II

NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD, son of Robert de Stafford, married and had

1. *Robert,* of whom further.

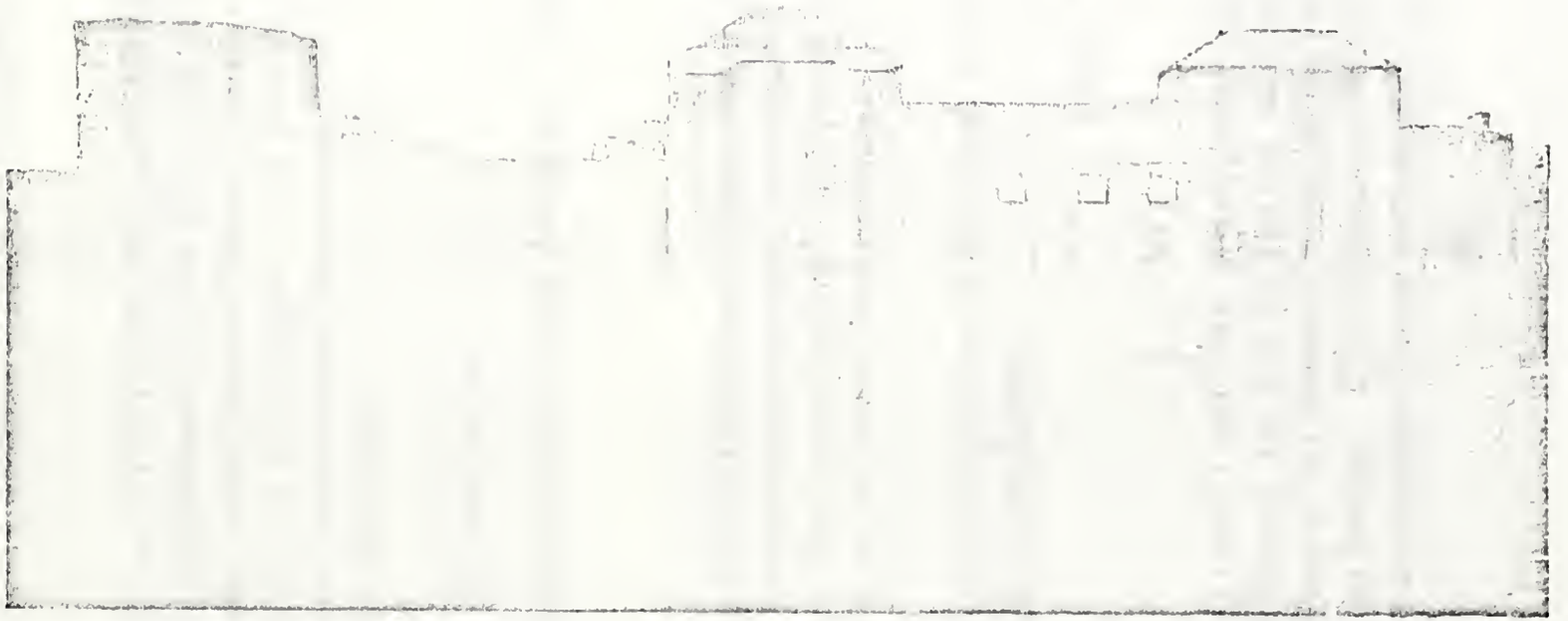
(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 171.)

III

ROBERT (2) DE STAFFORD, son of Nicholas de Stafford, had a charter witnessed by Gilbert and William de Villers, probably sons of Pagan de Villers, and Roger, Bishop of Chester, about the time of Henry I. He died about 1126.

NEWPORT CASTLE.

The remains of Newport Castle stand on the right bank of the River Usk, in Monmouthshire, its walls and towers rising directly out of the water. It is stated that this part of the country was subdued by Martin, Lord of Cemais, who caused the castle to be built at the northeast angle of the town on the west side of the river. Other authorities state that Robert Fitzhaman, conqueror of Glamorgan, originally reared the edifice at the end of the eleventh century to defend the passage of the river at this point. The present edifice, however, was built by the Stafford family, who inherited the manor from the De Clares. It was a fine example of the perpendicular style of architecture adapted to a strictly military structure, and Parker states that the river front, which alone remains perfect, is a "beautiful composition." The remains of this fine old castle have been "sadly degraded," says Sir James D. MacKenzie, "by being occupied as a brewery." The three front towers were in existence at the beginning of the nineteenth century in nearly a perfect state, and the south tower was for a time used as a nail factory.



NEWPORT



Children:

1. Robert, died without issue.
2. *Millicent,* of whom further.

(Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. III, p. 763.)

IV

MILLICENT DE STAFFORD, daughter of Robert de Stafford, married Hervey de Bagot. Millicent de Stafford, heir to her brother, Robert de Stafford, conveyed this honor to her husband, Hervey Bagot, a younger brother of the Bagots of Blithfield, in Staffordshire. He took the surname Stafford, and became progenitor of the succeeding Barons and Earls of Stafford and the Dukes of Buckingham of that surname.

Child:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. I, p. 171; Vol. II, p. 519.)

V

HENRY DE STAFFORD, son of Henry Bagot and Millicent de Stafford, relinquished his paternal surname and assumed that of his mother, de Stafford, and wrote himself "Hervey de Stafford." He died in 1237. He married Petronilla, sister of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby. (de Ferrers V.)

Children:

1. Hervey, died without issue in the twenty-fifth year of Henry III.
2. *Robert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. II, pp. 519-20.)

VI

ROBERT (3) DE STAFFORD, son of Henry and Petronilla (de Ferrers) de Stafford, and brother and heir of Hervey, who died without issue, died in 1282. He had livery of his brother's lands, paying one hundred marks for his relief, and doing his homage. Upon collection of the aid for marrying the King's daughter, he paid sixty pounds for the sixty knight's fees he there held.

Robert de Stafford married Alice Corbet, daughter of Thomas Corbet, of Caus in County Salop.

Child:

1. *Nicholas,* of whom further.

VII

NICHOLAS DE STAFFORD, son of Robert and Alice (Corbet) de Stafford, on an expedition into Wales, was killed before Droselan Castle and was succeeded by his son and heir, *Edmund,* of whom further.

VIII

EDMUND DE STAFFORD, son of Nicholas de Stafford, died in 1309. He performed his homage, in 1294, and had livery of his lands. In 1297 he was in an expedition made into Gascony. He served often in the wars of Scotland and had summons to Parliament from 1299 to 1307.

Edmund de Stafford married Margaret, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton.

Children:

1. *Ralph,* of whom further.
2. Richard, married Maud, daughter of Richard de Camville, of Clifton.

IX

RALPH DE STAFFORD, first Earl of Stafford, son of Edmund and Margaret de Stafford, died August 31, 1372 or 1373. He was in minority at time of his father's death, and had not possession of his lands until 1324. In 1325 he was made Knight of the Bath, and had his robes with all other accoutrements—as a banneret—allowed him out of the King's wardrobe for that solemnity. He did active service in the wars of King Edward III, in Scotland and in France, and was noted for his courage, conduct, and abilities. In affairs of state he was equally important in high offices; was employed several times on embassies, and made a Knight of the Garter, at the first institution of that noble order. In 1352 he was rewarded for his great services by being advanced to the dignity of first Earl of Stafford. He acquired, by inheritance and the Corbet family transfer, the Castle of Caus, in Shropshire.

Ralph de Stafford married Margaret de Audley, daughter of Hugh de Aud-

ley, Earl of Gloucester. Some authorities say he married (second) Catherine Hastings, of Chebsey.

Children:

1. Ralph, married Maud, daughter of Henry, Earl of Derby. He died without issue.
2. *Hugh,* of whom further.
3. Beatrice, married (first) Maurice Fitz-Thomas, son of Earl of Desmond; (second) Thomas, Lord Ros, of Hamlake; (third) Sir Richard Burley.
4. Joane, married John Cherlton, son of Lord Powis.
5. Elizabeth, married (first) Fouke, son of Roger le Strange, of Whitchurch, Salop; (second) John de Ferrers, of Chartley.
6. Margaret, married Sir John Stafford.

Possibly child of second marriage. noted above:

7. Jane.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. II, pp. 520-521-22. Footnotes.)

X

HUGH DE STAFFORD, son of Ralph, first Earl of Stafford, and Margaret (de Audley) de Stafford, died at Rhodes in 1386-87. At the age of seventeen Hugh de Stafford went to the wars in France, and again when of age, in 1364, he went to France in the retinue of Prince Edward. Even after his accession to honors and inheritance he followed in the soldierly steps of his father. He was also a Knight of the Garter. A great contest arose between this Earl of Stafford and John Holland, half-brother of King Richard II, who had taken sanctuary at Beverly after having barely murdered this Hugh de Stafford's son, Ralph, near York on passage to Scotland. The contest was finally settled on condition that John Holland should maintain, forever, three priests to pray for Ralph's soul at some point near his grave. These priests accordingly were settled at Langley, York County. In 1386 Hugh de Stafford obtained leave to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and died on his way back at Rhodes, 1387.

Hugh de Stafford married Philippa Beauchamp. (Beauchamp XI.)

Children:

1. Ralph, murdered near York.
2. Thomas, married Ann Woodstock, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester.

3. William.
4. Edmond, married Ann, widow of his brother, Thomas, and carried the line.
5. Hugh, later was Lord Bourchier.
6. *Margaret,* of whom further.
7. Catherine, married Michael la Pole, son of Michael de la Pole.
8. Joane, married Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 521-23.)

XI

MARGARET DE STAFFORD, daughter of Hugh, second Earl, and Philippa (Beauchamp) de Stafford, died June 9, 1370. She married, as his first wife, Ralph de Nevill. (Nevill XI.) (Eyre Royal Descent XII.)

(*Ibid.,* p. 522. Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. V, pp. 153-54. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th edition, Table VII.)



DE FERRERS ARMS

Arms—Argent, six horseshoes sable, pierced or, three, two and one.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

De Ferrers

THE Anglo-Norman surname de Ferrieres (de Ferrers) originated from a town or commune Ferrieres, of which there are several in France, named from iron works or iron mines, as Ferrieres Gastenois, modern French Gâtenais, in the Orleans district. Ferriere-la-Gironde in the Department Nord is also noted for its iron mines and iron works, Latin ferrariae; so La Ferriere-aux-etangs; but in the following family apparently from Ferrieres St. Hilaire, south of Bernay in the Department Eure, Normandy.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

WACHELINE DE FERRERS or FERRARIIS, a Norman, was the earliest known ancestor of this family. He died in an affray with Hugh, Lord Montford.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. III, p. 238.)

II

HENRY DE FERRERS, son of Wacheline de Ferrers or Ferrariis, obtained from William the Conqueror, a grant of Tutbury Castle, with one hundred and fourteen manors in Derbyshire, having two hundred and ten lordships in fourteen counties. His chief seat was at Tutbury, where he founded a priory for Cluniac monks. He married Bertha.

(Norris: "Baddesley Clinton, and the Family of Ferrers," p. 101.)

Children:

1. Engenulph, who died about 1100 without issue.
2. William, died in the lifetime of his father.

TUTBURY CASTLE.

At the extreme east of Staffordshire may be found the picturesque ruins of the old castle of Tutbury. The honour of Tutbury was granted to Henry de Ferrars, or Ferrers, a Norman Baron (de Ferrers II). He was created Earl of Derby, held large possessions, and his many descendants held the stronghold until the close of the reign of Henry III. Robert de Ferrers, ward of the King, married Mary, half sister to the King, but later joined the cause of the barons, and unable to pay the fine of £50,000 imposed on the disinherited barons, his lands were forfeited. The King then gave Tutbury and other lands of the Ferrers to his second son, Edmund Lancaster. The castle is later notable as having been the place of imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots, who spent one and one-half years of her nineteen years of imprisonment at this place.

(Sir James MacKenzie: "Castles of England.")

TUTBURY

3. *Robert,* of whom further.
4. Amicia, wife to Nigel d'Albini.
5. Emmeline.
6. Gundreda, married Sir Robert le Blount, of Ixworth, Suffolk.

(*Ibid.,* p. 102.)

III

ROBERT DE FERRERS, son and heir of Henry and Bertha de Ferrers, succeeded his father, and in 1138, after the battle of the Standard, was created Earl of Derby, by King Stephen. He died in 1139. He married Hawisia (Hawise) de Vitry before 1125, when she and their two sons attested a charter of Norbury Manor.

Children:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.
2. William, killed in his father's lifetime.
3. Daughter, married Ralph Paganell, Lord of Dudley.
4. Daughter, married Walcheline Maminot.

IV

ROBERT DE FERRERS, JR., son of Robert and Hawisia (Hawise) (de Vitry) de Ferrers, succeeded his father, becoming second Earl of Derby in 1139. He founded the Abbey of Derley, and founded the priory of Bredon, County Leicester, in 1141. In 1148 he founded the abbey of Miravalle, County Warwick, for Cistercian monks. He died in 1162 and was buried at Miravalle. He married Sibilla de Braose, daughter of William de Braose, of "Brember, Knape and Gower." (*Ibid.,* p. 103.)

Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Walcheline, Baron of Okeham, 1161, died in 1201.
3. Isolda, born about 1146 and married, about 1170, Stephen de Beauchamp, Earl of Essex.
4. Matilda, married Bertram de Verdun, Sheriff of Counties Stafford and Warwick.

V

WILLIAM (for a time styled Robert) DE FERRERS, son of Robert and Sibilla (de Braose) de Ferrers, held, in 1165, seventy-nine knight's fees. He

was a supporter of Prince Henry in the rebellion of 1172, and in 1173 Prince Res of Wales as ally of the King, besieged his castle at Tutbury, whilst he retaliated by sacking and burning the castle of Nottingham, which was held for the King. In 1189 he was deprived of his Earldom of Derby by Richard I, who granted it to his own brother John. William de Ferrers set out in the autumn of that year for the Holy Land, probably leaving England with King Richard on December 11. He lost his life at the conquest of the stronghold of Acre, July 12, 1191. He is said to have had a wife Sibilla, but his children are by his wife, Margaret Peverel, daughter and heiress of William Peverel, Earl of Nottingham.

Children:

1. William, born about 1172; restored to the Earldom by King John.
2. Robert.
3. Henry.
4. Isabella.
5. *Petronilla,* of whom further.

(Norris: "Baddesley Clinton, and the Family of Ferrers," pp. 103-04.)

VI

PETRONILLA DE FERRERS, daughter of William and Margaret (Peverel) de Ferrers, married Henry de Stafford. (Stafford V.) (*Ibid.*)

BEAUCHAMP ARMS

Arms—Gules, a fess between six crosses crosslet or.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a swan's head gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Beauchamp



UGH DE BEAUCHAMP came into England with the Conqueror and obtained forty-three lordships in Bedfordshire. He left four sons: Simon, who died without issue; Payne, ancestor of the Beauchamps of Bedford; *Walter,* of whom further; Milo, of Eaton, Bedfordshire; also a daughter, Adeline.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, p. 718.)

II

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, third son of Hugh, married Emmeline de Abitot, daughter and at length heir of Urso de Abitot, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire. They had sons, *William,* of whom further; and Stephen, and a daughter Emma.

III

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, oldest son of Walter and Emmeline (de Abitot) de Beauchamp, was steward to Henry I. He married Maud de Braose, daughter of William, Lord Braose of Gower.

IV

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, JR., only son and heir of William and Maud (de Braose) de Beauchamp, married Joane Walerie, daughter of Sir Thomas Walerie, and died in the thirteenth year of King John.

V

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, son and heir of William and Joan (Walerie) de Beauchamp, died in 1235. He married Bertha de Braose, daughter of William, Lord Braose, and had sons *Walcheline,* of whom further; and James.

BARNARD CASTLE.

Barnard Castle, as part of the lordships of Gainford, is said to have been granted by William Rufus to Guy Baliol Bernard, son of Guy Baliol, who built the castle and called it after himself, Castle Bernard. To the men of the town which grew up outside the castle walls, he gave, about the middle of the twelfth century, a charter making them burgesses and granting them the same privileges as the town of Richmond in Yorkshire. This charter was confirmed by Bernard Baliol, son of the above Bernard. Other confirmation charters were granted to the town by Hugh, John, and Alexander Baliol. The castle and lordship remained in the hands of the Baliols until John Baliol, King of Scotland, forfeited them with his other English estates in 1296. Barnard Castle was then seized by Anthony, Bishop of Durham, as being within his palatinate of Durham. Edward I, however, denied the Bishop's rights and granted the castle and town to Guy Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (Beauchamp IX), whose descendants continued to hold them until they passed to the crown by the marriage of Anne Nevill with Richard III, then Duke of Gloucester. In 1630 Barnard Castle was sold to Sir Henry Vane, and in the same year the castle is said to have been unroofed and dismantled for the sake of the materials of which it was built. Though the castle has long been reduced to picturesque ruins, its name is preserved in that of the little market town which has grown up around the site of the old castle, and in the parliamentary division of Durham which includes that site. The market town of Barnard Castle, in Barnard Castle, parliamentary division of Durham, England, is beautifully situated on the steep bank of the River Tees, about seventeen miles west of Darlington, by a branch of the North Eastern Railway, and in 1901 possessed a population of 4,421. A noteworthy building in the town is the octagonal town hall, dating from 1747, and there are other interesting structures, but the object of chief interest is the ruined castle which gives the town its name. Its remains extend over a space of more than six acres. Interest in the picturesque old ruin is increased by the fact that Barnard Castle is the scene of the principal events of Sir Walter Scott's "Rokeby." In the vicinity of the town are Egglestone Abbey, on the Yorkshire bank of the river: Rokeby Park on the same bank, at the confluence of the Greba; and the massive fourteenth century castle of Raby. The principal industry of the little town at the present time is shoe thread, and corn is the staple article sold in its markets.

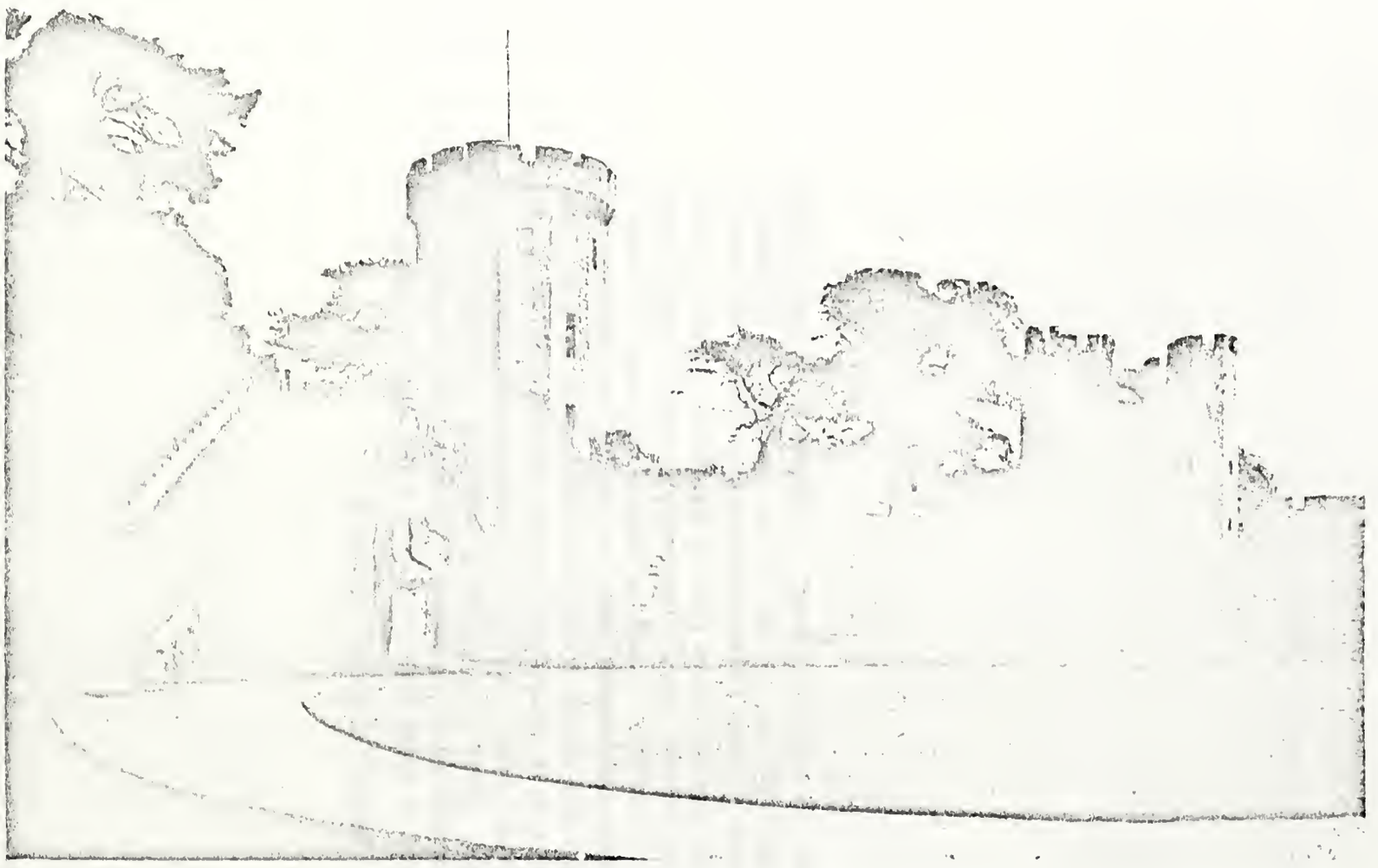


BARNARD

WARWICK CASTLE.

Turkill, a Saxon Thane, was lieutenant of the Earls of Mercia, and after the Conquest (1066 A. D.) was directed by William the Conqueror to erect or strengthen a fortress at Warwick in Mercia on the River Avon. The castle at Warwick the King gave into the custody of Henry, son of Roger de Beaumont, who was created Earl of Warwick. William de Beauchamp (Beauchamp VIII) was the first of his name to become Earl of Warwick. The Norman castle lasted some two hundred years and then was besieged and partly destroyed by the adherents of Simon de Montfort in the time of Henry III. In this state it lay until the time of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (died in 1369), who rebuilt it and erected the magnificent tower known as Caesar's Tower, and probably the gateway. His son Thomas continued the building and erected the tower known as Guy's Tower, which he completed in 1394 during the reign of Richard II. He took part with the Duke of Gloucester against Richard II, and his castle and estates were forfeited and given to Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. Restored by Henry IV, he died 1401, and was succeeded by his son Richard, whose son Henry died without issue, when the title and estates went to the husband of his sister, Richard, Earl of Salisbury.

King Henry VIII created Dudley de Lisle, son of the Minister of Henry VII (who was by his mother descended from Richard Beauchamp), Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland, but he was beheaded by Queen Mary for supporting Lady Jane Grey, and his son John received the title. He died in prison in 1554, and Queen Elizabeth restored the next brother, Ambrose, to the title, which James afterwards conferred upon Robert, Lord Rich, of Leigh, whose grandson dying without issue in 1673, left the honour of Warwick to his nearest kinsman of line, Edward, Earl of Warwick and Holland. He died in 1701, and the family title became extinct in 1759, when it was revived in the person of Fulke Greville, Earl Brooke, created Earl of Warwick, 1759.



WARWICK

ABERGAVENNY CASTLE.

This historic fortress, of which only picturesque ruins now survive, is said by Camden to have been founded by Hameline de Baladum (or Barham) soon after the Conquest (1066). Brian of Wallingford, surnamed Fitz-Count, nephew of Hameline, was his heir, but Brian's two sons were lepers and the greater part of the estate went to Milo, Earl of Hereford, who was succeeded by his brother Henry. After Henry was slain by the Welsh during an invasion upon his lands, Abergavenny (known also as Bergavenny) went to his sister and heir, who married one of the Braoses of Bramber. From the Braoses, by marriage it went to the Cantelupes, then to the Hastings family, from whom it went to Reginald Grey, of Ruthin. William de Beauchamp, a later Lord of Abergavenny, son of Thomas de Beauchamp (Generation X), had a granddaughter who brought the estate to Edward Nevill, from which date the Nevills bore the title Barons Bergavenny, though they did not obtain the castle until later. It remained in the Nevill family for many generations.



ABERGAVENNY

VI

WALCHELINE DE BEAUCHAMP, son of Walter and Bertha (de Braose) de Beauchamp, died in 1235, having married Joane Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimer. (*Ibid.*, p. 317.)

VII

WILLIAM (3) DE BEAUCHAMP, only son of Walcheline and Joane (Mortimer) de Beauchamp, married Isabel Mauduit. (Mauduit VII.) William Beauchamp died in 1269. They had *William,* of whom further; John, of Holt, in Worcestershire; Walter, of Powyke and Alcester; Thomas, who died unmarried; and four daughters.

VIII

WILLIAM (4) DE BEAUCHAMP, oldest son of William and Isabel (Mauduit) de Beauchamp, was the first Beauchamp who assumed, in right of his mother, the title Earl of Warwick, and was Baron of Hamslape, and by inheritance from his father was Baron of Elmesley. He was a renowned military leader in the wars in Scotland and Wales, and died in 1298.

William de Beauchamp married Maud (Fitz-John) de Furnival. (Fitz-John IV). They had three sons, *Guy,* of whom further; Robert, and John; and five daughters. (*Ibid.*, p. 720.)

IX

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, son of William and Maud (Fitz John-de Furnival) de Beauchamp, was second Earl. He was born about 1275, and died in 1315, deservedly commemorated for his valor, especially at the great battle of Falkirk. He married Alice de Toni, daughter of Ralph de Toni, and sister and heir of Robert de Toni, and had two sons, *Thomas,* of whom further; and John; and five daughters.

X

THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, oldest son of Guy and Alice (de Toni) de Beauchamp, was third Earl of Warwick, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer; and distinguished himself at the famous sea-fight at Sluys, and in the battles of Cressy and Poictiers (Poitiers), and was one of the founders of the order of the Garter. He rebuilt Warwick Castle, and died in the service of his country at Calais in 1370.

Thomas de Beauchamp married Catherine de Mortimer, daughter of Roger, Lord Mortimer (Mortimer IX), and had seven sons: Guy, the oldest, died before him, leaving three daughters; Thomas, his successor; Reynburne, who left an only daughter; William, Lord of Abergavenny; and John, Roger, and Hierome, who all died single; also ten daughters: Maud, married Roger de Clifford; *Philippa,* of whom further; Alice, married John Beauchamp, of Hacche; Joane, married Ralph, Lord Basset, of Drayton; Isabel, married (first) John le Strange; (second) Robert de Clifford; Margaret, married Guy de Montford; Agnes, married (first) a Cokesey; (second) a Bardolf; Juliana, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas de Ufford; Catherine, a nun at Wroxale.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage," Vol. III, p. 747.)

XI

PHILIPPA DE BEAUCHAMP, daughter of Thomas and Catherine (de Mortimer) de Beauchamp, married Hugh de Stafford, Earl of Stafford. (Stafford IX.) (Eyre Royal Descent XI.)

(*Ibid.,* Vol. II, pp. 521-22.)

MORTIMER ARMS

Arms—Barry of six or and azure, on a chief of the first two pallets between two base esquierres of the second, over all an inescutcheon argent.
Crest—Out of a ducal coronet a plume of feathers.
Supporters—Two lions guardant. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Mortimer

I



OGER DE MORTIMER, thought to be nephew of son of William de Warrene, some say accompanied the Conqueror into England, for his son was very young for a chief commander.

II

RALPH DE MORTIMER, son of Roger de Mortimer, accompanied William the Conqueror into England as one of his chief commanders. He subdued Edric, Earl of Shrewsbury, and after a long siege took Wigmore Castle, and was rewarded by the King with the castle and the Earl's lands, and with many lordships in other counties. He made Wigmore Castle his chief seat. He married Millicent, and had two sons, *Hugh,* of whom further; and William, Lord of Chelmarsh; and a daughter Hawise.

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. II, p. 364.)

III

HUGH DE MORTIMER, oldest son and heir of Ralph and Millicent de Mortimer, opposed the accession of Henry II, but at length became a canon in the Abbey of Wigmore, begun by his father, but finished and endowed by himself. He died in Cleobury in 1188. He married Maud Longespe, daughter of William Longespe, Duke of Normandy. They had sons *Roger,* of whom further; Hugh, Ralph, and William. (*Ibid.,* p. 365.)

IV

ROGER (2) DE MORTIMER, oldest son of Hugh and Maud (Longespe) de Mortimer, was a brave man who much enlarged his territories, drove away thieves and robbers, and was also a benefactor to the Abbey of Wigmore. He

married (first) Millicent de Ferrers, daughter of the Earl of Derby; (second) Isabel de Ferrers, sister and heir of Hugh de Ferrers, of Oakham.

Children of first marriage:

1. Hugh, died without issue; married Annora de Braose.
2. A daughter.
3. A daughter.

Children of second marriage:

4. *Ralph,* of whom further.
5. Robert.
6. Philip.
7. Isabel, married John Fitz-Alan of Clun.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. I, p. 79.)

V

RALPH DE MORTIMER, son of Roger and Isabel (de Ferrers) de Mortimer, built several strong castles, whereby he enlarged his possessions, and restrained incursions so that Prince Llewellyn gave him his daughter Gladys, widow of Reginald de Braose, in marriage. He died in 1245, leaving *Roger,* of whom further; Peter; John, grey friar at Shrewsbury; and Hugh, Lord of Chelmarsh.

VI

ROGER (3) DE MORTIMER, oldest son of Ralph and Gladys (——— de Braose) de Mortimer, succeeded his father. He married a great co-heiress, Maud de Braose, daughter of William de Braose, of Brecknock, by Eve, his wife, sister and co-heir of the last Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. He took an active part in favor of Henry III, against his rebellious barons, and after the battle of Lewes, wherein the King himself and Prince Edward were taken prisoners, is recorded to have been the person who contrived and effected the escape of the Prince from Robert de Ros, his keeper. In the seventh year of Edward I, having procured the honor of knighthood for his three sons, he, at his own costs, held a tournament at Kenilworth, where it is said he sumptuously entertained for three days, one hundred knights, and as many ladies, "the like whereof had never been before in England." The Queen of Navarre sent him certain wooden bottles, under the pretense of wine, but in truth filled with gold, and for many years they were kept in the Abbey at Wigmore. (*Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 366.)

Children:

1. Ralph, died in his father's lifetime.
2. *Edmund,* of whom further.
3. Roger, Lord of Chirke.
4. Sir William, a great soldier.
5. Sir Geoffrey, died in his father's lifetime.

VII

EDMUND DE MORTIMER, second son of Roger and Maud (de Braose) de Mortimer, succeeded his father as Lord of Wigmore, but was mortally wounded in the battle of Buelt against the Welsh, and died at Wigmore Castle in 1247. He had summons to Parliament as Baron in the twenty-second to the thirtieth years of Edward I, inclusive. He married Margaret de Fendles, daughter of William de Fendles, a Spaniard. She was a kinswoman of Queen Eleanor of Castile. (*Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 367.)

Children:

1. *Roger,* of whom further.
2. John, killed in a tournament at eighteen years of age.
3. Hugh, a priest.
4. Walter, a priest.
5. Edmund, a priest.
6. Maude, married Theobald de Verdon.
7. Joane, a nun at Lyngbroke.
8. Elizabeth, a nun at Lyngbroke.

VIII

ROGER (4) DE MORTIMER, son of Edmund and Margaret (de Fendles) de Mortimer, and eighth Lord of Wigmore, was advanced to the title of Earl of March. He was a favorite of Isabel, the Queen of Edward II and grew proud, extravagant and insolent; was taken in the castle of Nottingham, accused in Parliament and found guilty of certain high crimes, and was hanged at the Elmes, near Smithfield. He married Joane de Genevil, daughter of Peter de Genevil, son of Geoffrey de Genevil, Lord of Trim, in Ireland.

Children:

1. Edmund, died in 1331, leaving a son Roger, Earl of Marsh.
2. Sir Roger.

3. Sir Geoffrey.
4. John, killed in a tournament.
5. *Catherine,* of whom further.
6. Joane, married James, Lord Audley.
7. Agnes, married Lawrence, Earl of Pembroke.
8. Margaret, married Thomas, son of Maurice, Lord Berkeley.
9. Maude, married John de Cherlton, son of the Lord of Powys.
10. Blanch, married Peter de Grandison.
11. Beatrix, married Edward, son of Thomas of Brotherton.

(*Ibid.,* Vol. II, p. 368.)

IX

CATHERINE DE MORTIMER, daughter of Roger and Joane (de Genevil) de Mortimer, married Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. (Beauchamp X.)

MAUDUIT ARMS

Arms—Argent, two bars gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

MAUDUIT.

Arms—Argent, two bars gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

HANSLAP (HAMESLAPE).

Arms—Argent a crosslet fitchée azure between two bars gules.
Crest—A leopard sejant proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

NEWBURGH.

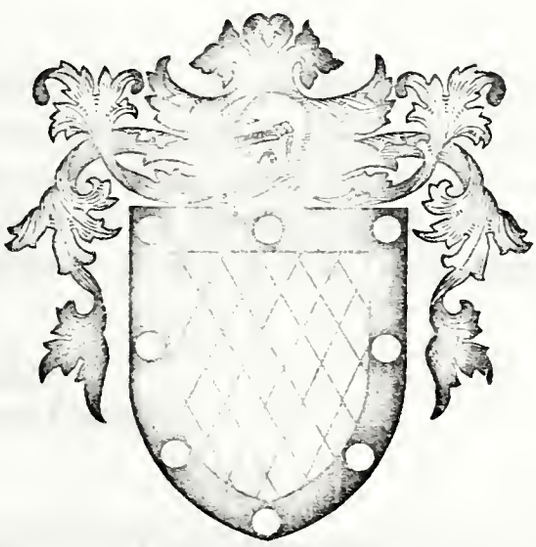
Arms—Lozengy, or and azure, on a border gules eight plates.
(Burke: "General Armory.")



Mauduit



Hanslap
(Hameslape)



Newburgh

Mauduit

THE two baronial houses of Mauduit were Mauduit of Hanslape, County Bucks, hereditary Chamberlains of the Exchequer; and Mauduit, of Warminster, County Wilts, and of Castle Holgate, County Salop, sometime Chamberlains Royal. These were closely related by intermarriages.

I

WILLIAM MAUDUIT (or MALDUITH) was living in 1086, the year of the survey recorded in the Domesday Book, and at that time possessed seven lordships in Southampton. He also is styled by Dugdale in his "Baronage" Chamberlain to Henry I.

Children:

1. Robert, died in 1120.
2. *William,* of whom further.

II

WILLIAM MAUDUIT, JR., son of William Mauduit, was Chamberlain to Henry I, and was granted by Henry I the Barony of Hameslepe, together with the office of Chamberlain to the King in his Exchequer, and all lands belonging thereto in Normandy and England, particularly the Castle and Honour of Porchester. He married Maude de Hameslepe. (Hameslape III.) They had children:

1. John (presumably).
2. *William,* of whom further.

III

WILLIAM (3) MAUDUIT, of Hameslepe (also spelled Hameslape), son of William and Maude (de Hameslepe) Mauduit, was Chamberlain to Henry II, and died in 1171. He married Adelicia.

Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Robert, of Warminster, Chamberlain to Henry II; married Agnes de la Mare of Salop. He died in 1191, and she married (second) Ralf de Arderne.
3. Ralph.
4. Henry.

And probably three daughters, Sibil, Maud, Alice.

IV

WILLIAM (4) MAUDUIT, of Hameslepe, son of William and Adelicia Mauduit, was born about 1130-35, and was living in 1197 He married Isabel St. Liz, daughter of Simon de St. Liz, fifth Earl of Huntingdon. They had a son, *Robert,* of whom further.

V

ROBERT MAUDUIT, son of William and Isabel (de St. Liz) Mauduit, died in 1221. He married, in 1201, Isabel Bassett, heiress of Thurston Bassett. They had a son, *William,* of whom further.

VI

WILLIAM (5) MAUDUIT, son of William and Isabel (Bassett) Mauduit, died in 1256. He married Alice de Newburgh, daughter of Waleran, Earl of Warwick, and aunt and heir of Thomas de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick. (Newburgh IV.) They had children:

1. *Isabel,* of whom further.
2. William, married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave, and died without issue, and was succeeded by William de Beauchamp, son of his sister, Isabel. He opposed John Giffard, Governor of Kenilworth Castle, leader of the Barons against the King. John Giffard imprisoned William Mauduit and his wife Alice in Kenilworth Castle.

VII

ISABEL MAUDUIT, daughter of William and Alice (de Newburgh) Mauduit, married William de Beauchamp, of Elmesley. (Beauchamp VII.)

(Nichols: "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. VII, pp. 385-86-87. Dugdale: "Baronage," Vol. I, p. 398. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronetcies." Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, Vol. VII, p. 192, published in 1923.)

HANSLAP (HAMESLAPE) ARMS

Arms—Argent a crosslet fitchée azure between two bars gules.
Crest—A leopard sejant proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Hameslape

HANSLAPE, HANSLAP or HANSLOPE, another form Hamslape or Hameslape, is a parish of Northeastern Buckinghamshire, on the border of Northamptonshire, separated from that county by the little river Tove. The manorial history follows: At the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, Hanslape which then included Castlethorpe, was held by Aldene, a nobleman who had been attached to the household of King Edward the Confessor, but was by the Conqueror bestowed on Winemar of Flanders, one of his companions. The time of Winemar's death is not recorded, but in the reign of Henry I, Hanslape was held by Michael de Hanslape, who bequeathed this manor, and an only daughter Maude to the protection of his sovereign. Undoubtedly Michael de Hanslape was a son of Winemar, and inherited his father's property in Bucks, as did Walter Fitz-Winemar, the portion which was in Northamptonshire.

(G. Lipscomb: "History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham," Vol. IV, pp. 164-65.)

I

WINEMAR OF FLANDERS, companion of the Conqueror.
Children:

1. *Michael,* of whom further.
2. (probably) Walter Fitz-Hanslape, of Northamptonshire.

II

MICHAEL DE HAMESLAPE, living in 1101. A charter of King Henry I is addressed to Hugh, Sheriff of Northamptonshire, Michael de Hameslepe, and the barons of Northamptonshire. This apparently was dated at Cambridge and about 1105 is the date adjudged for the passing of the charter.

Child:

1. *Maude,* of whom further.

III

MAUDE DE HAMESLAPE, only child of Michael de Hameslape, married William Mauduit. (Mauduit II.)

(*Ibid.,* p. 164. "Herald and Genealogist," Vol. VII, pp. 385-86.)

NEWBURGH ARMS

Arms—Lozengy, or and azure, on a border gules eight plates.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Newburgh

A younger son of Roger de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent, Henry de Newburgh was born in Normandy, and was the first to whom, after the Norman Conquest, the title of Earl of Warwick was attributed. On the accession of William Rufus he received the inheritance of the Saxon Turchil de Warwick, who at the time of the Conquest had the reputation of Earl.

I

HENRY DE BURGH, memorable for his donations for pious foundations as well as for his military record, died in 1123. He married Margaret, daughter (or sister) to Rotrode, Earl of Perch. They had two daughters, whose names are not known, and sons: *Roger,* of whom further; Henry, Geoffrey, Rotrode, and Robert.

II

ROGER DE NEWBURGH, second Earl of Warwick, supported the Empress Maud against Stephen, and died in 1154. He married Gundred, daughter of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey.

Children:

1. William, who inherited the earldom from his father.
2. *Waleran,* of whom further.
3. Henry, died without issue.
4. Daughter, who married Geoffrey de Clinton.

III

WALERAN DE NEWBURGH, fourth Earl of Warwick, married (first) Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford; (second) Alice (de Harcourt) de Limsei, daughter of Robert (or, according to Banks, his brother John) de Harcourt, and widow of John de Limsei. (Harcourt IX.)

NEWBURGH

IV

ALICE DE NEWBURGH, daughter of Waleran and Alice (de Harcourt-de Limesi) Newburgh, married William Mauduit, Baron of Hameslape. (Mauduit VI.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronetcies of England," Vol. III, pp. 713-14.)

HARCOURT ARMS

Arms—Gules two bars or.
Crest—On a ducal coronet or, a peacock close proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Harcourt

THE family name Harcourt originated in the town and ancient chateau, now in ruins, of Harcourt, near Brionne, in Normandy. Ive de Harcourt is on record in England in the Pipe Roll of the eleventh year of Henry II (A. D. 1165).

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I

The Harcourt family is descended from Bernard, chief counsellor and second in command to the famous Rollo, ancestor of the Kings of England of the Norman line in his descent upon Normandy, A. D. 876. He obtained the lordships of Harcourt, Caileville and Beaufícel, when Rollo, who was also a Dane, made himself master of that province. Bernard was likewise minister to Rollo's son and successor, William, styled Longa-Spatha, and guardian to his son Richard, Duke of Normandy, surnamed the Hardy, and regent of the Norman territories during his minority. Bernard married a de Sprote, a lady of the royal family of Burgundy. The only son and heir was *Torf,* of whom further.

II

TORF, surnamed the Rich, son of Bernard, married Ertemberga de Briquebec, daughter of Launcelot de Briquebec, a noble of Danish extraction, and they had three sons, namely:

1. Touroude, or Turulph, ancestor of the Beaumonts.
2. *Turchetil,* of whom further.
3. William de Torville.

III

TURCHETIL, son of Torf and Ertemberga (de Briquebec) was Lord of Turqueville, etc., and joint guardian with his elder brother, Touroude, of Wil-

HARCOURT.

Arms—Gules two bars or.
Crest—On a ducal coronet or, a peacock close proper.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

FITZ-JOHN.

Arms—Quarterly, or and gules, a border vair.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

SAY.

Arms—Quarterly, or and sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

MANDEVILLE.

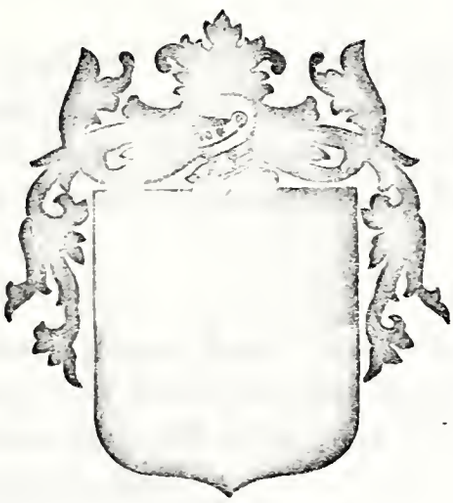
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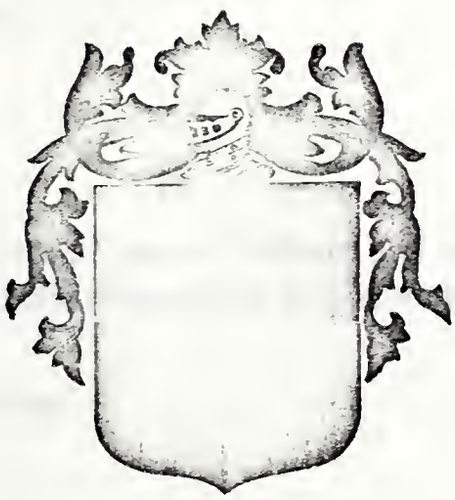
Harcourt



Fitz-John



Say



Mandeville

liam, Duke of Normandy. He married Adeline de Montford, sister of Toustani, Lord of Montford sur Risle.

Children:

1. *Anchetil,* of whom further.
2. Walter de Turqueville.
3. Lesseline, wife of William, Earl of Eu.

IV

ANCHETIL DE HARCOURT, son of Turchetil and Adeline (de Montford), was the first who took the name of Harcourt. He married Eva, Lady de Boessey la Chastel, and had seven sons, namely: Errand: *Robert*, of whom further; John, Arnold, Gervase, Ivo, Renauld, and one daughter, Agnes, wife of a de Formeville.

V

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, second son of Anchetil and Eva (de Boessey la Chastel) de Harcourt, surnamed the Strong, built the castle of Harcourt; and with his elder brother, Errand, attended William, Duke of Normandy, in his expedition to England, A. D. 1066. He married Colede D'Argouges, and had seven sons.

VI

WILLIAM DE HARCOURT, eldest of the seven sons of Robert and Colede (D'Argouges) de Harcourt, took part with Henry I in the battle near Bourgtouroude, A. D. 1123, and for his services was rewarded with large possessions in England. He married Hue D'Amborse, by whom he had:

1. Robert.
2. *Ivo,* of whom further.
3. Simon.
4. Peretta.
5. Beatrix.

VII

IVO DE HARCOURT, second son of William and Hue (D'Amborse) de Harcourt, inherited all his father's possessions in England, and by his wife was father of three children:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.
2. John.
3. Lucy.

HARCOURT

VIII

ROBERT DE HARCOURT, son of Ivo de Harcourt, was sheriff of Warwick and Leicester in the years 1199, 1201, and 1202, in which last year he died. He married Isabel (Cokayne says Milicent), only child and heir of Richard de Camville, and in right of his wife was seated in Stanton in Oxfordshire, since that time called Stanton-Harcourt. They had four sons, William, Oliver, John, Sir Robert; and one daughter, *Alice,* of whom further.

IX

ALICE DE HARCOURT, daughter of Robert and Isabel (de Camville) de Harcourt, married (first) John de Limesi; (second) Waleran de Newburgh. (Newburgh III.)

(Collins: "Peerage of England," continued by Brydes, Vol. IV, pp. 428-33. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 298.)

FITZ-JOHN ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, or and gules, a border vair.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Fitz-John

FITZ-JOHN is Anglo-Norman for son of John. Before the days of hereditary surnames, the general designation of the relationship of father and son was thus designated, hence the line of descent in the following family is so shown.

I

GEOFFREY FITZ-PIERS, by right of his wife Beatrix, oldest daughter of William de Say (Say IV), on the death of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, obtained the earldom by payment of 7,000 marks, against the claim of Geoffrey de Say, who defaulted on the payment. Fitz-Piers was a man of great wealth, power, and authority; generous, a firm pillar of the realm, and skillful in the laws. Upon the removal of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, from the office of justice of England, Richard I appointed Geoffrey Fitz-Piers to the office. He had a grant from King John of the castle and honor of Berkhamsted, to him and his heirs. He died about 1213.

Geoffrey Fitz-Piers married (first) Beatrix de Say (Say V), by whom he had Geoffrey, William, and Henry; and a daughter, Maud, who married Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, but his sons by Beatrix, assumed the surname of Mandeville. Geoffrey, the oldest, succeeded his father, and in 1214 had livery of the whole barony of the Earl William de Mandeville, but died without issue, as did his next brother, William, in 1227; Henry, the third son, was precluded by being dean of Wolverhampton. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers married (second) Aveline, and they had a son *John,* of whom further.

II

JOHN FITZ-GEOFFREY, son of Geoffrey and Aveline Fitz-Piers, on the death of William Fitz-Piers, paid a fine of three hundred marks to the King for those lands which were his father's, and of which the last Earl William died

seized. In the 18th year of the reign of Henry III (1233), he was constituted sheriff of Yorkshire, and in 1236 was admitted justice of Ireland. He married Isabel (Bigod) de Laci, daughter of Sir Ralph Bigod, the third son of Hugh, Earl of Norfolk. She was the widow of Gilbert de Laci. John died in 1250, seized of the lands of his father; but the Earldom of Essex went to Humphrey de Bohun, son of his half-sister Maud.

III

JOHN FITZ-JOHN, son of John and Isabel (Bigod-de Laci) Fitz-Geoffrey, in 1257 had a summons to march against the Welsh. He married Margery Basset, daughter of Philip Basset, justiciar of England. He died in 1258, leaving sons: John and Richard, both of whom died without issue; and four daughters: *Maud,* of whom further; Isabel, married de Vipount; Aveline, who married a de Burgh, father of Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; and Joan, wife of Theobald le Boteler.

IV

MAUD, oldest daughter of John Fitz-John, Fitz-John, Fitz-Geoffrey, Fitz-Piers, Fitz-Geoffrey, married (first) Girard de Furnival; and after his death married (second) William de Beauchamp. (Beauchamp VIII.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 271-273. Banks: "Baronies in Fee," Vol. II, p. 78.)

SAY ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, or and sable. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Say

THE surname Say originated from dwelling at the sea, in old English pronounced Say.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

PICOT (or WILLIAM), surnamed de Say, came into England under William the Conqueror. He married Agnes de Grentemaisnil, daughter of Hugh de Grentemaisnil, by Adelide or Alice, daughter of Ivo, Count de Bellomonte.

II

GEOFFREY DE SAY, only son of Picot and Agnes (de Grentemaisnil) de Say, married Hawise de Clare.

III

WILLIAM DE SAY, Baron Say, only son of Geoffrey and Hawise (de Clare) de Say, married Beatrix de Mandeville, sister and heir of Geoffrey Mandeville, Earl of Essex (who died in 1201). (Mandeville III.) They had *William,* of whom further; and Geoffrey.

IV

WILLIAM DE SAY, oldest son of William and Beatrix (de Mandeville) de Say, died in his father's lifetime, leaving two daughters:

1. *Beatrix,* of whom further.
2. Maud, who married William de Borland.

V

BEATRIX DE SAY, daughter of William de Say, married Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, who became Earl of Essex in her right. (Fitz-John I.)

(Edmondson: "Baronagium Genealogicum," Vol. IV, p. 320. Banks: "Baronia Anglica Concentrata," Vol. I, pp. 385-86. Burke: "Dormant and Extinct Peerages.")

MANDEVILLE ARMS

Arms—Quarterly, or and gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Mandeville

THE Anglo-Norman surname Mandeville is a variation of Magneville, the family from Magneville Commune in Department Manche, Arrondissement Valognes, Normandy. Ernald de Maundeville is in the Hundred Rolls of County Suffolk, A. D. 1273, and Nigel de Mandeville in those of Berkshire. Lower in his "Patronymica Britannica," says "Goisfrid de Mandeville was a Domesday chief tenant in many counties."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

GEOFFREY DE MAGNAVILLA was a famous soldier, accompanying William the Conqueror in his conquest of England, and rewarded for his services by lordships in various counties of England, particularly with forty in Essex, of which Waldene was the chief seat of his descendants. He was also constable of the Tower of London, and for the soul's health of his wife, Athelaise, mother of his children, and for the benefit of himself and his second wife, Loceline, he founded the monastery of Hurley in Berkshire. His castle was at Walden (Waldene), Essex.

II

WILLIAM DE MAGNAVIL, popularly called Mandeville, son and heir of Geoffrey and Athelaise de Magneville, married Margaret de Rie, daughter and sole heir to Eudo de Rie, dapifer or steward to King William, and had a daughter, *Beatrix,* of whom further; and at least one son, Geoffrey. Morant says two sons, Geoffrey and Walter.

Geoffrey de Mandeville, son of William and Margaret (de Rie) de Magnavil, was steward of Normandy by right of his mother; and in the fifth year of King Stephen, by paying eight hundred and sixty-six pounds, had livery of his

parental inheritance. He was advanced from a Baron to the dignity of Earl of Essex, by charters. He married Rohesia (de Vere) Beauchamp, daughter of Alberic de Vere, and widow of Payn Beauchamp. They had Ernulph, Geoffrey, William, and Robert.

III

BEATRIX DE MANDEVILLE, daughter of William and Margaret (de Rie) de Magnavil, after the death of her brother and the issue of Geoffrey, became heir to her father. She married (first) Hugh Talbot; (second) William de Say. (Say III.)

(Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. III, pp. 268-269. Wright: "History and Topography of the County of Essex," Vol. II, p. 106. Morant: "History of County Essex," Vol. II, p. 545.)